

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 56.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1776.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign, \$1.50
Per month, Domestic, .75
Per year, Foreign, 15.00
Per year, Domestic, 7.50

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
San Francisco, and Honolulu,
215 Front St. Queen St.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

W. A. KINNEY.
Attorney at Law, Safe Deposit
Building, upstairs, Fort Street,
Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY.
Attorney at Law. P. O. Box
336. Honolulu, H. I.

GILBERT F. LITTLE,
Attorney at Law,
HILO, HAWAII.

WILLIAM C. PARKE.
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments. No. 13
Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE.
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN.
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise. Queen St., Hono-
lulu.

S. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE.
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials. Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Isl-
ands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.
Importers and Dealers in Hard-
ware. Corner Fort and King Sts.
OFFICE: Wm. H. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. White, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allen, Auditor
Thos. May and T. W. Hobron, Directors

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.

Alakea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.

Hours, 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

TOURISTS' GUIDE
THROUGH
HAWAII.

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

For sale by Hawaiian News Co. and
Thrum's Bookstore. Honolulu, H. I.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FOUR volumes of Scientific
American, from 1878 to 1894, inclusive.
Well bound and in good state of pres-
ervation. Terms reasonable. For par-
ticulars, address "X," this office.

1775-1m

POSSIBILITIES OF KONA COFFEE.

Able Treatise by an Experienced
Coffee Grower.

THE NECESSITY FOR MACHINERY.

Methods in Use in Ceylon—Kona Coffee
Should Lead the World.
Superiority of Coffee Grown at
High Elevation—Pulping Machines.

MR. EDITOR:—In a recent issue of
your paper I notice an article on the
coffee industry of these islands, in
which appear some very sensible re-
marks on the quality of the coffee
hitherto exported from Honolulu.

As the time is just approaching,
when the product from the large area
under cultivation, throughout the
group, will require a mode of prepara-
tion totally different to that practised
in the past in order to place it on the
market in such shape as to create a
demand, I trust you will allow me a
little space in your valuable columns
to say a few words on coffee culture,
and give a brief description of the
methods employed in Ceylon, in the
handling and curing of crops.

It is gratifying to know that a gen-
tleman of Mr. Walbel's experience has
paid a visit to Honolulu and expressed
himself freely on the manner in which
coffee should be treated before it can
compete with other coffees on the open
market. The planters in Kona, in par-
ticular, should not only feel elated
over his remarks on the bean from that
section; but should also feel grateful
to him for his valuable suggestions,
which, if acted upon, will in a great
measure enhance the value of their
product.

There can be no question that Kona
coffee has earned a reputation for it-
self abroad; purely from its quality in
the cup, but as Mr. Walbel says, the
demand is only on a limited scale, for
the article being principally called for
by parties who have visited the islands.

It is likewise true that the superior-
ity of the bean is due to local and
climatic conditions; for the coffee tree,
that is, Coffee Arabica, is the same all
the world over, the varieties having
been produced by the difference of the
elevation, soil, climate and latitude in
the countries in which coffee is to be
found today.

The districts of Puna, Oahu and Ha-
makua may produce a bean which will
equal that of Kona when the product
is classed on its technical merits; but
the experience of other countries has
elicited two facts, viz: that upland coffee
is superior to that grown at lower
altitudes and that soils which are
more or less interspersed with boulders
or rocks in some form invariably pro-
duce a fine sample of coffee.

It must be remembered, however, in
this connection, that climate, more
particularly as regards rainfall and
temperature, play an important factor,
not only in the size and shape of the
bean, but also in the yield of the trees.

The far-famed Mocha, the finest coffee
in the world, was raised and culti-
vated, not as might be inferred in Mo-
cha, in the province of Yemen at an
elevation estimated at 5000 feet above
sea level, and in a hot dry climate,
with a sandy soil abounding in rocks.
Whatever may be the condition of a
district in which coffee is cultivated,
as to the nature of the soil, climate,
etc., in order to insure success and pro-
duce a sample of coffee known in Cey-
lon as "Plantation," two things are
necessary: thorough cultivation and
the proper handling and curing of
the crop, by the aid of modern machinery
in charge of men of practical experi-
ence.

The term "Plantation," as applied to
Ceylon coffees in distinction to native,
was known to the trade to mean coffee
which had been systematically and
scientifically cultivated by intelligent
managers trained to their business.
The parchment being subsequently
treated in Colombo, in large mills fitted
up with all the necessary and modern
appliances in the way of machinery,
"Plantation Ceylon," therefore, com-
manded a high price in the London
markets, from the fact of its consisting
of a large, bold and well developed
bean, uniform in appearance and well
cured.

If the coffee planters in these islands
are desirous of raising the standard of
their coffee to that of Ceylon, and there
is no reason why they should not do so,
but to attain that end the following are
absolutely necessary:

A careful selection of a suitable lo-
cality. Thorough and systematic cul-
tivation. The proper handling and curing
of the crops.

The first item is still unknown quan-
tity, so to speak, for until results from
the fields in the various districts have
been obtained, it is impossible for any-
one to say which location is the most
desirable or the one likely to prove the
most productive. Moreover, it by no
means follows, because a certain loca-
tion produces fine health-coffee, that
the adjoining or adjacent lands will
do likewise.

By thorough and systematic cultiva-
tion is not only meant to imply, the
total eradication of all weeds by regular
monthly weeding; but an intelligent

and careful supervision of all the works
from the clearing to the harvesting of
the crops. This includes the formation
of nurseries from carefully selected
seed, good and thorough clearing, pro-
per sized holes, subsequently filled in,
honestly, with the best surface soil, and
above all planted out with healthy vig-
orous plants or stumps of a suitable
size, with a due regard to their top
roots and in the proper season. In
addition to the above works, there still
remains one of the most important
operations connected with a coffee
plantation, which has to be conducted
annually, viz: the handling and prun-
ing of the trees. The latter may be
said to be an art, which can be best
acquired by practical illustrations in
the field, from a man who has master-
ed the business and is qualified to give
instructions.

There is far more importance at-
tached to this work than some planters
imagine; for on the care and knowl-
edge bestowed on this operation all their
future crops depend, and to a
great extent the final success of their
enterprise.

There is one way, and only one, in
which a coffee crop should be harvest-
ed, and afterwards treated, in order
to produce the highest grade of mark-
etable coffee; and that is after the
methods practiced in Ceylon, as also
from other countries from whence
good coffee is procured. It consists of
pulping, fermenting, washing, drying,
peeling and polishing, and finally class-
ifying or separating into different
grades.

Pulping, as doubtless many of your
readers are aware, is the operation of
removing the pulp or outside skin of
the cherry, and the separation of the
same from the parchment. It can be
successfully accomplished either, by a
single disc, or by one of the largest
three cylinder gentles pulpers,
driven by power, in which case the
work is more expeditiously and satis-
factorily executed. In either case,
however, it is absolutely essential that
the cherry should be perfectly ripe
when picked, and pulped the same day,
and not allowed to remain over night
as practised by some planters.

It is also necessary, to produce good
results, that the crops, or breast at-
tachment, whichever may be employ-
ed, be carefully and properly adjusted
to suit the size of the parchment, and
the state of the cherry at the time,
whether plum, or dry, hard, and want-
ing in saccharine matter. The pulping
must also be effected by the aid of a
constant, though not necessarily a
large stream of water, in order to re-
move the skins from the cylinder and
convey them to the pulp pit, as also
for the purpose of running the parch-
ment of the "cisterns." Last but not
least, a regular and uniform feed of
cherry to the pulper must be main-
tained. In the larger machines this
is automatically performed by an at-
tachment known as a "Deiseldorf Feed
Hopper," which does the work to per-
fection.

Dry hulling, that is cherries dried
in the sun for a number of days till
quite hard, and then run through a
hulling machine, never produces a
grade of coffee equal to the former
process, and requires a large surface
which to obtain perfect drying; and
moreover lends itself to the abuse of
a considerable percentage of the ber-
ries being harvested in a green or im-
mature condition.

The next operation after pulping is
the fermentation of the parchment,
without which it would be impossible
to remove the gummy saccharine mat-
ter adhering to the beans. There are
two ways of conducting this, known
as the dry and the wet process. The
former is the more preferable and was
the plan usually adopted in Ceylon,
performed as follows:

As the parchment runs from the
pulper to the cisterns, the water is im-
mediately drained off through a wire
screen door either at the end of the
cistern or on the bottom in the centre,
a slight fall in either case being neces-
sary, to facilitate the escape of the
water.

Should the day's picking not be suf-
ficient to fill a cistern it is generally
piled up at one end to accelerate fer-
mentation. Care should be taken how-
ever, to pile in proportion to the bulk
of the whole amount, so as not to gen-
erate too much heat in the centre; and
on no account should the practice of
covering over with old sacks be re-
sorted to. The object being to obtain
an equal and regular fermentation
throughout the mass, and it is better
to take more time over the process
than to hasten matters and cause an
excess of heat by the latter method.

The time required varies according
to the location of the plantation, the
elevation of the coffee, and the tem-
perature of the cisterns; as also in pro-
portion to the bulk of parchment to
be treated. It ranges from eight to
twenty-four hours, and some localities
will require as long as forty-eight
hours. Experience alone can deter-
mine this point, for over fermentation
will destroy the color of the bean,
while the reverse will render it diffi-
cult to treat in the cisterns and the
beans will have a yellowish color, will
be difficult to dry and will be liable to
absorb moisture. Before washing the
parchment it should be subjected to a
thorough treading out with the feet,
in the receiving cistern, to loosen up
the gummy matter, then washed by
agitating with long handled squiggles
in several changes of water until per-
fectly free from all gummy matter or
the stray skins and light coffee being
floated off with the final washing. On
large plantations the washing is now
generally carried out with the aid of a
washing machine at a great saving of
time and labor; but the parchment be-
ing previously fermented in the same
manner described for the hand pro-
cess.

The next state is the drying which

should be proceeded with as little de-
lay as possible. The parchment hav-
ing been allowed to drain to get rid
of all surplus water, is now spread out
in the sun over a large surface, and
constantly turned with light wooden
rakes. The drying process must be
gradual at first, and care should be
taken not to expose the parchment too
long for the first two days to the direct
heat of the sun, otherwise it will split
and expose the bean before it is bleach-
ed and its appearance when hulled, from
three to five days though run-
ning, according to the duration of sun-
shine, will be sufficient to render the
parchment dry enough for string, to
wait the final operation of peeling.

The drying grounds may consist of
"barber cues" or cemented surfaces,
or merely the ground, levelled off and
coir matting spread over the space;
or trays may be employed which pos-
sess the advantage of being easily and
quickly handled in the event of sudden
showers. Whichever system is adopt-
ed, shed accommodation must be pro-
vided in which to store the parchment
in case of rain; for when once it has
been partially dried it must never be
allowed to get wet.

In all stages, while handling parch-
ment, whether temporarily housed
during inclement weather, or stored
for shipment, or further treatment, the
greatest care must be taken not to al-
low it to become overheated, or musty;
for this reason it is advisable to turn
it over from time to time with the
hands, or by the use of light wooden
rakes.

Before parchment is in a fit state for

peeling it should be again exposed to
the sun and thoroughly dried for a
number of days. How long this should
be it is difficult to say, for it depends
on the heat of the sun and the sample
of the parchment. The bean, however,
should be hard and brittle and should
always be peeled while warm.

In the Colombo mills, where the heat
from the sun would average 110 deg. F.
in the shade, it was customary to
spread the parchment on the "barba-
cues" previous to pulling, for three to
five days, according to the condition of
the samples received from the various
plantations. The whole process of dry-
ing may be conducted by artificial
means, in a machine called a "dryer,"
which of course performs the work in
a much shorter space of time. Such ma-
chines, however capable of treating cof-
fee on a large scale, are costly and re-
quire careful and skillful handling;
moreover, it is conceded by most au-
thorities that no process can equal that
of drying in the sun, in the countries
where the coffee is produced. In such
localities, where the weather cannot be
depended upon, or where there is not
sufficient sun heat, the artificial process
will have to be adopted; but this does
not apply to the district of Kona.

The final operation of grading the
coffee is rapidly and automatically ac-
complished by running the cleaned cof-
fee through a "separator." This divides
the bean according to size into several
grades of coffee, removes all dirt and
malformed beans, and separates the
"pea-berry," the most valuable coffee
in the sample.

In Ceylon and other countries where
coffee is scientifically treated, there is
still another operation to which the
bean is subjected before being put up
for shipment. The various grades as
they come from the "separator" are
spread out on long, narrow tables and
are then carefully sorted by hand by
women, who pick out any broken or
defective beans not operated upon by
the separator.

This completes the whole process,
and the coffee is now not only in the
best possible marketable shape, but
also in perfect condition for storing,
which is adopted in some countries and
known as "curing," as in Java, produc-
ing what is called "Old Government
Java."

I will now offer a few suggestions in
regard to the construction or pulping
house, mill etc.

The former should consist of three
stories, the cisterns, the pulper floor
and the cherry loft. The dimensions
must be regulated by the size and area
of the plantation.

The cisterns should be at least three
in number—although four is better—
two receiving or fermenting cisterns
and one for washing purposes. This
latter is necessary even in cases where
a "washer" is employed, to provide
means for handling parchment in the
event of continued wet weather during
drying operations. In such cases the
washed parchment must be kept in the
large cistern, with a constant small
stream of water running through the
coffee. In locations where water is
scarce this can be pumped back for
further use.

The capacity of the cisterns must
also be regulated by the area under
cultivation, by the largest amount of
cherry likely to be picked in one day.
Roughly speaking, one cubic foot of
cistern accommodation should repre-
sent one "box" of cherry.

The cisterns can be made of either
wood or cement; the former is prefer-
able in some cases.

The mill can be erected on any plan,
and of material to suit the require-
ments of the plantation.

It should consist of not less than
three stories, machinery and bugg-
ing room on first floor, and the upper por-
tions for the storage of parchments,
etc., the floors of which should be con-
structed of battens on top of the joists,
spaced at 11-2 to 2 inches apart, and
covered with wire gauze or coir mat-
ting. The joists should be left open at
both ends of the building, in order to
permit a current of air to circulate un-
der the floor and through the parch-
ment.

The dimensions of the building will
depend upon the crops likely to be har-
vested; but for a plantation of from

TOTAL SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD.

Comparative Statement by Willett & Gray, Showing Pro-
duction Up to June 25, 1896.

In Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal of June 25th
the following review of the sugar crops of the world is given, which will be
read with interest by the sugar producers of this country:

"In the following table we have aimed to include the entire sugar produc-
tion of all the countries of the world, including those crops which have hith-
erto been ignored in statistics, but which have grown to amount in total to
some 250,000 tons. These figures include local consumption of home production
wherever known, and will be corrected weekly with latest information."

Willett & Gray's estimates of cane sugar crops, June 25, 1896:

| | 1895-6 | 1894-5 | 1893-4 | 1892-3 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| United States (Beets 30,000 '95-6, 20- 000 '94-5) | 260,000 | 337,000 | 295,000 | 250,000 |
| Canada (Beets) | 500 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Spanish West Indies—Cuba, crop | 200,000 | 1,040,000 | 1,087,000 | 841,000 |
| Porto Rico | 55,000 | 52,500 | 60,000 | 50,000 |
| British West Indies—Trinidad, exports | 50,000 | 50,000 | 49,662 | 46,820 |
| Barbados, exports | 57,000 | 32,000 | 58,082 | 59,722 |
| Jamaica | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 |
| Antigua and St. Kitts | 25,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 | 24,000 |
| French West Indies—Martinique, exp'ts | 35,000 | 29,000 | 35,854 | 32,220 |
| Guadaloupe | 45,000 | 43,000 | 44,000 | 42,000 |
| Danish West Indies—St. Croix | 8,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 9,000 |
| Hayti and San Domingo | 38,000 | 38,000 | 40,000 | 39,000 |
| Lesser Antilles, not named above | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Mexico | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Central America—San Salvador, crop | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Nicaragua, crop | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| British Honduras (Belize), crop | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| South America—British Guiana (Dem- erara), exports | 105,000 | 100,000 | 102,897 | 103,464 |
| Dutch Guiana (Surinam), crop | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 |
| French Guiana | | | | |
| Venezuela | 68,000 | 68,000 | 65,000 | 67,000 |
| Peru, crop | 103,000 | 79,000 | 50,000 | 40,000 |
| Argentine, crop (no exports) | 225,000 | 275,000 | 275,000 | 200,000 |
| Brazil, exports | | | | |
| Total in America | 1,321,700 | 2,218,000 | 2,243,005 | 1,834,726 |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Asia—British India, exports | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Siam, crop | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Java, exports | 469,000 | 486,051 | 430,767 | 434,595 |
| Japan (consumption 125,000 tons, mostly imported) | 230,000 | 200,000 | 120,000 | 260,758 |
| Philippine Islands | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Cochin China | | | | |
| Total in Asia | 786,000 | 773,151 | 707,767 | 782,354 |
| Australia and Polynesia—Queensland | 75,000 | 91,712 | 76,146 | 61,386 |
| New South Wales | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 32,000 |
| Hawaiian Islands | 190,000 | 131,638 | 136,689 | 140,000 |
| Fiji Islands | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total in Australia and Polynesia | 290,000 | 268,410 | 257,835 | 243,386 |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Africa—Egypt, crop | 92,000 | 90,000 | 85,111 | 60,000 |
| Mauritius and other British pos- sessions | 130,000 | 115,000 | 139,751 | 70,020 |
| Reunion and other French pos- sessions | 37,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 35,000 |
| Total in Africa | 259,000 | 242,000 | 261,862 | 165,020 |
| Europe—Spain | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |

Total cane sugar production.....2,666,700
Total beet sugar production (Licht).....4,270,000

Grand total cane and beet sugar
production.....6,936,700
Estimated decrease in the world's
production.....1,377,391

Total Stock in All Principal Countries at Latest Uneven Dates—

| | 1896. | 1895. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| United Kingdom, June 20 | 126,300 | 108,981 |
| *France, *Germany, *Hamburg *Austria-Hungary, *Holland, *Belgium | 1,391,000 | 1,381,800 |
| Cuba for six ports, June 23 | 56,849 | 301,757 |
| United States, June 24 | 288,462 | 294,905 |
| Decrease from last year | 1,802,611 | 2,087,443 |
| | | 224,832 |

*Latest Dates to June 25, by cable.

250 to 500 acres of coffee should be at
least from 20x60 feet to 30x100 feet, or
any other dimensions to suit the site;
but ought to afford a drying floor sur-
face of 4,500 to 6,000 sup. feet.

The building may be constructed of
rough lumber and roofed with iron, but
the storage floors must be thoroughly
ventilated from top to bottom with a
sufficient number of latched windows,
or other contrivance, fitted in such a
manner as not to admit of any rain
during a storm.

The drying grounds, as previously
stated, can be supplied in many differ-
ent ways. In this country, however,
where cement work is exceedingly
costly, and as the surface requires to
be of a considerable area, the system
of trays commends itself as the one
best adapted to suit all requirements.
Besides possessing the advantage in re-
gard to sudden showers, it also allows a
better and more uniform drying of the
parchment, from the fact of the air
circulating through the bottom, which
can be either wire gauze or "rat-proof
screen."

The parchment when once placed on
the trays need never be handled again,
except

NO ODORS FROM THEIR PAPER.

Paraffine Paint Co. Give Points
on Cold Storage.

MUST LOOK FOR OTHER CAUSES.

Their Product Used by Largest
Chicago Firm — Charges Made
Were Absurd — No Coal Tar
to be Found in the Paper.

MR. EDITOR:—We hand you here-
with letters referring to an article in
your issue of May 29th, in regard to the
paper used for insulation at the refriger-
ating plant operated by the Hawaiian
Electric Light Company. As the article
reflects on the value of this paper for
that purpose, and also has a tendency
to discredit it generally, as well as
other products manufactured by the
Paraffine Paint Company, we respectfully
request that you give them the same
publicity as the article referred to above.

Very Respectfully yours,
W. G. IRWIN & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Paraffine Paint Co.,
Hawaiian Islands.
Honolulu, July 10, 1896.

Mr. Editor:—By last "Australia" we
were favored with a copy of your
valued paper of issue of May 29th. In
it is contained an article, in which the
paper used for insulating the cold storage
rooms of the new refrigerating
plant in Honolulu was subjected to
adverse criticism, and charged with being
the cause of tainting the meat and
spoilage of the butter stored in these
rooms.

As this paper was manufactured by
this company, we naturally feel that a
reply is due. The charges made by the
profession, and the manager of the Met-
ropolitan Company, are so absurd to
persons familiar with cold storage,
that, were they made in any city of the
United States possessing a cold storage
plant, they would not be noticed.

They state that owing to the presence
of coal tar and creosote in the insulating
paper, an odor is imparted to the
meat, and a resulting taste, objection-
able to the consumer, is produced. In
the manufacture of P. & B. Paper, the
insulating paper used, no coal tar, cre-
osote, or like material is employed, con-
sequently none can be present or evolved.
A thousand tons of the material used
by us for coating and saturating our
insulating paper, even if subjected to
a chemical analysis, would not pro-
duce an ounce of coal tar or a grain of
creosote.

The paper is odorless and imperme-
able. It will not absorb odors, neither
will it give off any. It being the only
paper manufactured that possesses
these qualities, it is universally used in
the construction of cold storage plants,
refrigerator cars, ice houses and other
buildings, where the normal tempera-
ture is the desideratum, in the United
States.

The eastern house of this company
sells over 150 million square feet of this
paper each year, while in the west we
sell over five million square feet. Of
the latter, about one million square feet
are used for drying raisins. A large
percentage of the paper sold is used for
refrigeration. In 1895 the New York
Central Railroad Company alone used
over three million square feet of three
ply P. & B. Building Paper in the con-
struction of its new refrigerator car
system.

This paper is not a new thing. It has
been on the market for nearly twelve
years, and now has a position in refrig-
eration from which it cannot be dis-
placed. It was awarded a gold medal
at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago,
in 1893, and also at the Midwinter Fair,
San Francisco, in 1894.

Outside of the United States it is well
known. By the steamer "Alameda,"
which will be in your port a few days
after the receipt of this letter, we are
shipping 300,000 square feet to be used
in a cold storage plant about to be
erected at Brisbane, Queensland. This
shipment brings our total sales in the
Colonies during the last six years to
over 2,000,000 square feet.

If the products stored in the cold
storage rooms are tainted or spoiled,
the causes must be outside of the in-
sulating paper, and may be one of the
following:

1st.—The meat may be stored in the
room before the animal heat has en-
tirely left the carcass, and, consequent-
ly, have soured. The Western Meat
Co., at South San Francisco, lost a
large percentage of its first month's
product through this cause.

2nd.—The temperature of the rooms
may be kept too low, so causing a freez-
ing of the exterior, and preventing the
chilling of the entire carcass.

3rd.—These cold storage rooms may
be built on filled in or swampy ground
which gives off odors, which are read-
ily absorbed by fresh killed meat and
butter.

4th.—General inexperience in the
manipulation of the plant, which can
only be corrected by studying the pecu-
liarities of the humid climate of Hon-
olulu. It may be that in order to
successfully store beef and butter in the
islands a modification of the process
used in the United States and other
countries will have to be adopted.

We are, yours truly,
PARAFFINE PAINT CO.
By S. C. Irvin, Manager.
San Francisco, July 15, 1896.

Paraffine Paint Co., 116 Battery St., San
Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:—Having read an article
in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser
published at Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands, May 29th, 1896, referring to the
meats in the refrigerator of the Metro-
politan Meat Company having a bad
smell and taste, the cause of which is
attributed to the so-called tar paper
used in the construction of the walls,

and learning from you that the only
kind of paper used was P. & B. Insulat-
ing Paper, I feel justified in making a
few remarks in reply to the statements
contained in that article.

For the past ten or twelve years I
have made a study of abattoir, packing
house and cold storage construction,
and for several years devoted my en-
tire services to the requirements of
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The statement made by Mr. Waller
as to the disastrous results of using tar
paper in one of the cold storage rooms
of Swift & Co. about ten years ago is
correct, and it was for that very reason
that they have used P. & B. Insulating
Paper exclusively for insulating pur-
poses ever since, experiments made by
them having shown that P. & B. was
waterproof, inodorous and absolutely
free from tar, and that it was among
the very best non-heat-conducting ma-
terials. It is purchased by them in
carload lots of about 400 rolls at a
time in order to assure an adequate
supply on hand all the time.

At the time of my leaving Chicago
to take charge of the construction of
the buildings of the Western Meat Co.,
in California, of which Mr. G. F. Swift
of Chicago is President, upwards of 700
of Swift & Co.'s dressed beef refrig-
erator cars, which were being built by
the Michigan Peninsula Car Co. of Detroit,
Michigan, were insulated with your
paper, together with some 300 cold stor-
age dressed beef distributing houses.
I can safely say that I have had expe-
rience with several million square feet
of your paper in connection with cold
storage business, and would not use
any other.

Conditions may be different at Hon-
olulu from what they are in the United
States as to the manner of slaughtering
cattle, but the custom here is, after
slaughtering and dressing the beef, to
allow the carcasses to hang in the open
air from one to two hours in the ex-
treme heat of summer, and in winter
time as long as possible the same day
they are killed, providing the air does
not freeze them. They are then run
into the refrigerator and kept at a
temperature of from 38 to 45 degrees
Fahrenheit, and allowed to remain un-
til shipped away or otherwise disposed
of.

All refrigerated meat should be kept
48 hours in the cooler before being tak-
en out for consumption, and fresh killed
meat should not under any circum-
stances be placed in the same com-
partment with that killed on previous
days. After 48 hours it can be placed
in one of the storage rooms, being then
thoroughly chilled to the socket.

Dry saw dust only should be spread
upon the floors, being careful not to use
redwood. Should drops of blood fall
on the saw dust it should be removed,
for, if allowed to remain, it will have a
tendency to cause taint. By watching
the saw dust carefully and seeing that
it is kept dry and clean, good results
can be relied on.

Yours respectfully,
HERBERT B. MAGGS,
Architect.
San Francisco, June 1, 1896.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE.

Conveying Words of Hope to the
Afflicted.

Had Suffered From Heart Trouble and
Liver Complaint, Which Wrecked
Her Nervous System—Is Now as
Well as Ever.

From Carleton Place (Canada) Herald.

Truth, it is said, is stranger than fic-
tion, and in no way has this phrase
been better exemplified than in the
plain, unvarnished statement of Mrs.
W. H. Edwards, of Carleton Place, to
a reporter of the Herald a few weeks
ago. The story she related we will give
in her own words. She said: "In July
of 1894 I was taken ill with fever, caus-
ed by blood poisoning, and laid hover-
ing between life and death for eight
weeks. After the fever my heart began
to trouble me, jaundice and liver com-
plaint also set in. I could not sleep,
and my nerves were terribly un-
dermined. During my illness, after the fever left
me, I was attended by no less than
three doctors, but their medicine seem-
ed of no avail as I lay for months in a
terribly emaciated condition and never
expected to be around again. This
state of affairs lasted until about
Christmas, when a friend suggested to
me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My
husband procured a few boxes and I
then began their use although with but
little confidence in them. By the time
I had used three boxes I began to feel
a little better and began to get an ap-
petite. This encouraged me to persevere
in the use of the pills, and I still con-
tinued to improve. I began to sleep
well, my heart ceased to bother me and
my nervous system which had received
such a fierce shock was again fully re-
stored. My liver trouble also disap-
peared, in fact I became almost a new
creature. I now feel as well as I ever
did in my life. I have used in all eight
boxes, and still continue to take an
occasional pill if I feel any way de-
pressed. Yes," she said, "I am thankful
that I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,
because I believe no other medicine
could have effected such a cure in me
and have so effectively built me up."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure,
rich blood, thus reaching the root of
disease and driving it out of the system,
curing when other medicines fail. Most
of the ills afflicting mankind are due
to an impoverished condition of the
blood, or weak or shattered nerves, and
for all these Pink Pills are a specific
which speedily restores the sufferer to
health.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials,
both outside wrapper and vial bearing
the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills for Pale People." These pills are
sold by the Hollister Drug Co., the
Hobron Drug Co. and all dealers in
medicine.

The Island of Java, though it is but
a small speck on the map, is about 800
miles long and 200 miles wide. There is
in operation now about 1,500 miles of
railway, most of which is owned by the
Government. There are 23,000,000 of in-
habitants on the island.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL IN GOOD CONDITION.

Regular Semi-Annual Meeting
of Trustees.

COTTAGE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Physicians and Surgeon's Reports
Showing Working of Institution,
Committees Appointed to Look
Into Certain Proposed Changes.

The regular semi-annual meeting of
the Board of Trustees of the Queen's
Hospital was held in the Chamber of
Commerce hall Saturday morning with
James I. Dowsett in the chair and
twelve members of the Board present.
The following letters from the physi-
cian and surgeon, respectively, were
read:

Honolulu, March 31, 1896.
To the Trustees of the Queen's Hos-
pital:

Gentlemen:—We have the honor to
submit the following report for the
quarter ending March 31, 1896.

The number of patients at present
in the Hospital is 75; viz: 46 Hawai-
ians (37 males, 9 females), 1 Chinese,
9 Japanese and 19 of other national-
ities; 26 paying.

The number of admissions during
the quarter was 183; viz: 87 Hawai-
ians (67 males, 20 females), 5 Chinese,
21 Japanese and 70 of other national-
ities.

Discharged 164; viz: 67 Hawaiians
(49 males, 18 females), 4 Chinese, 15
Japanese and 78 of other nationalities.

Deaths 16; viz: 7 Hawaiian males, 4
Japanese and 5 of other nationalities.
The causes of death were as follows:
Cancer of Stomach 1, Cerebral Hæ-
morrhage 1, Congestion of Lungs 1,
Dysentery 2, Empyema 1, Intermit-
tent Fever 1, Meningitis 1, Pericardial
Effusion 1, Peritonitis 1, Phthisis pul-
monalis 2, Pyæmia 1, Sarcoma of
Bladder 1, Syphilis 1, Typhoid Fever 1.
Of the above 3 died within 10 and 4
within 48 hours of admission.

The highest number of indoor pa-
tients was 87, lowest 67, daily average
74. Number of prescriptions 488.
There have been 9 major and 17 minor
operations and 4 post-mortem exam-
inations.

The number of patients treated in
the Hospital has been 411; viz: Janu-
ary 140, February 136, March 135.

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. B. COOPER, M.D.,
House Physician.
C. B. WOOD, M.D.,
Home Surgeon.

To the Hon. Board of Trustees of the

Queen's Hospital:
Gentlemen:—We would respectfully
submit the following report for the
quarter ending June 30th, 1896.

The number of patients at present
in the hospital is 66; viz: 36 Hawaiians
(26 males and 10 females), 1 Chinese,
10 Japanese and 19 of other national-
ities, 27 paying.

The number of admissions during
the quarter was 158; viz: 76 Hawaiians
(66 males and 20 females), 5 Chinese,
23 Japanese and 54 of other national-
ities, 27 paying.

Discharged 154; viz: 80 Hawaiians
(64 males and 16 females), 4 Chinese,
20 Japanese and 50 other nationalities.
Deaths 13; viz: 6 Hawaiians (3 males
and 3 females), 1 Chinese, 2 Japanese
and 4 other nationalities.

The causes of death were as follows:
Pericarditis 1, Endocarditis 1, Pneu-
monia 2, Uræmia 1, Chronic Nephritis
1, Dropsical Effusion Pericardial Sac
1, Phthisis Pulmonalis 4, Typhoid Fe-
ver 1, Septicæmia 1. Of the above, 1
died within one hour, and 4 within
four days of admission.

The highest number of indoor pa-
tients was 84, the lowest number was
66.

Daily average 77, number of pre-
scriptions 481.

There have been 14 major and 23
minor operations, and 3 post-mortem
examinations.

The number of patients treated has
been 393; viz: April 128, May 141, June
124.

CHAS. B. COOPER, M.D.,
House Physician.
F. R. DAY, M.D.,
Surgeon.

The reports of the various officers
showed the hospital in very good cir-
cumstances.

Drs. G. P. Andrews, J. T. Wayson
and H. V. Murray were placed on the
honorary medical staff of the hospital.
The executive committee was in-
structed to inquire into the matter of
revision of the charter of the hospital
to conform with the present changed
form of government.

Messrs. J. B. Atherton, C. Bolte and
J. Ena were appointed a committee to
revise the rates at present charged
transient patients.

The executive committee was en-
trusted with the work of procuring
estimates on the cost of a cottage suit-
able for the accommodation of con-
sumptives alone.

Resolutions of regret and con-
dolence were adopted in relation to the
death of J. T. Waterhouse, a member
of the Board of Trustees.

Messrs. J. H. Paty, treasurer; F. A.
Schafer, secretary and M. P. Robin-
son, auditor, were re-elected to serve
during the ensuing year. The execu-
tive committee has for its members
Messrs. A. S. Cleghorn, M. P. Robin-
son, J. H. Paty, E. F. Bishop and F. A.
Schafer; and the visiting committee
for the coming quarter, Messrs. G. W.
Smith, J. I. Dowsett and C. P. Pauka.

Drs. Cooper and Wood were re-
elected visiting physician and surgeon
respectively.



EDISON'S LATEST DISCOVERY.

After weeks of persistent effort, inventor Thomas A. Edison has produced an
unusually powerful X-ray, which enables him to see through flesh by means of the
fluoroscope, and does away with the delay in photographing, which has before been
necessary.



Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLLISTER & CO.

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the world.



THE "TROPIC"

Is a pure, unadulterated lubricator,
and is fully warranted to be of the
highest possible grade and to give first-
class satisfaction in every particular.

A large number of mills are using it,
and we are having new orders every
week. Those who use it once, want it
right along. The

ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE

Has found its way to many of the
plantations on the islands, and is
spoken of in the highest terms by over-

seers and cane cutters. It is the best
knife ever offered for sale here. Try it
STEP IN AND LOOK AT OUR
"SUCCESS" FILTERS

We have a CRYSTAL ONE that
shows the whole process at a glance.
It is the best and easiest cleaned fil-
ter known. We will show you also our new
FRUIT or MANGO PICKERS

We have a SPLENDID stock of
Hardware, Ship Chandlery and Gen-
eral Merchandise on hand, and are add-
ing to it by nearly every new arrival.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—

DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. G. A. HOOVER, Asst. Physician. GEO. G. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS
DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.
THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care
and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfortable,
having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly
situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent,
with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of
admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other
particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES:
DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. Stockton, Cal. DR. B. H. PRITCHARD, San Francisco
DR. W. H. HAYS, S. F. Co-Supt. Ins. Asylum San Francisco DR. H. H. WOOLSEY, Sur. S. F. Co., and Oakland
DR. A. A. KELLEY, San Francisco DR. W. H. TUCKER, San Jose
DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Dept. Stockton, Cal. DR. G. A. HOOVER, Asst. Physician. Stockton, Cal.

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Carriage Builder

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other islands in
the Carriage Building, Trimming and
Painting Line will meet with prom-
pt attention.

P. O. BOX 321.

128 AND 130 FORT ST.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m.,
touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and
Makana the same day; Mahukona, Ka-
waihae and Laupahoehoe the following
day, arriving in Hilo the same after-
noon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips
marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8
o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe,
Mahukona and Kawaihae same day;
Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the
following day, arriving at Honolulu the
afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the
second trip of each month, arriving
there on the morning of the day of sail-
ing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is
via Hilo. A good carriage road the en-
tire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all ex-
penses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5
o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Ha-
na, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Re-
turning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday
mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each
month.

No freight will be received after 4 p.
m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of departure
and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT
NOTICE, and it will not be responsible
for any consequences arising therefrom.
Consignees must be at the landings to
receive their freight. This company
will not hold itself responsible for
freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's
risk.

This company will not be responsi-
ble for money or valuables of passen-
gers unless placed in the care of purs-
ers.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before embarking. Those fail-
ing to do so will be subject to an addi-
tional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOG-
NIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale
throughout the world indicates its medicinal value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a
trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam
of Aniseed is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY.

Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world pro-
claims its great worth.

COUGHS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.

NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road,
London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDER-
ING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS
TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND
AND CAFE COLONIES.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

James J. Byrne

John Allen, Henry Allen, Henry Rhodes
and W. H. Lambert, partners under
the name of the Port Angeles Red
Cedar Shingle and Lumber Company,
Defendants, and A. Feek, Garnishee.

Before Judd, C. J., and Frear, J.

A garnishee who took, without objection,
in the trial court such steps as amounted
to a defense of the defendant
and who took exceptions "for himself
and the defendant," will be considered
in this court to have acted under the
authority of the statute which provides
that he "upon his desire, shall be ad-
mitted to defend his principal."A Circuit Judge, who has heard a case,
jury waived, in term, may render judg-
ment in vacation, under our practice.It is not error for a Circuit Court to pro-
ceed with the trial and render judg-
ment pending exceptions to a ruling made
in the course of the proceedings; nor for
the judge who has heard the case, jury
waived, to render judgment at the same
time he decides the case; nor for the
clerk to enter judgment four days after
it was rendered, no bill of exceptions
having been presented.A new trial is ordered unless the plaintiff
remits a certain amount held to have
been erroneously allowed.OPINION OF THE COURT, BY
FREAR, J.After the ruling of the trial court that
the garnishment must hold as against
the receiver (see decision on former
bill of exceptions in this case) the
Court (a different Judge presiding)
heard the plaintiff and garnishee, jury
having been waived, and rendered judg-
ment against the defendants and gar-
nishee for \$738.29, and \$73.83 interest,
and for costs. The defendants were in
default and the receiver made no fur-
ther contest in the trial court. The
garnishee took various exceptions to
the final judgment and now brings
them here.Plaintiff's counsel contends that the
garnishee could not properly take these
exceptions, for the reason that they
relate to matters which concern only
the plaintiff and the defendants, the
garnishee being interested only in the
question of the jurisdiction of the court
over the subject matter and over the
defendants, and over the question of
the amount owing by him at the time of
the garnishment. We need not consider
what the general law is in this respect
elsewhere, for our statute relating to
garnishment (Comp. Laws, p. 280) ex-
pressly provides that the garnishee,
"upon his desire, shall be admitted to
defend his principal," and, although
there appears to have been no formal
request by the garnishee for permission
to defend his principals, or order by
the court granting such permission, yet
he appears to have taken, in fact, and
without objection, such steps as
amounted in effect to a defense of his
principals, and it is stated in the bill
of exceptions that the exceptions were
taken by the garnishee "for himself
and the defendants." We think it must
at this stage of the case be considered
that he was acting for the defendants
under the authority of the statute, as
well as for himself.These exceptions to the final judg-
ment will be considered in order.
Among them are several similar to
those taken to the earlier ruling and
brought here by the receiver and the
garnishee. (See former decision.) The
garnishee took these to the final judg-
ment for fear that the bill embodying
the exceptions to the earlier ruling
might be dismissed on the ground that
that ruling was interlocutory. This
court entertained that bill of exceptions
without considering its propriety, no
objection having been made thereto.
And without now considering whether
the earlier ruling was interlocutory or
final, or what the proper practice is in
such cases, we may remark that that
ruling appears to have been regarded
both by the trial judge and by the parties
as final as to the question of prefer-
ence as between the receiver and the
plaintiff, and perhaps also as to the re-
ceiver's right to further appear and
contest the validity or amount of the
plaintiff's claim itself; at least the re-
ceiver took no further part in the case
in the trial court, and appears to have
relied on the first bill of exceptions en-
tirely. The questions raised by these
exceptions have already been consid-
ered with the conclusion that a new trial
should be had upon this phase of the
case, and the reasons for so holding
need not be restated here.An exception was taken to the ren-
dering of judgment in vacation, there
being no stipulation that it might be
rendered then. The case was heard,
jury waived, in term, and, although
the prevailing rule elsewhere may be that
in such cases the judgment must be
rendered in term, yet we understand it
to be otherwise by practice in some
jurisdictions as well as by statute in
others. It certainly has been the prac-
tice here for many years for courts to
render in vacation judgments in cases
heard, jury waived, in term. So far as
we are aware, the validity of such judg-
ments has never hitherto been ques-
tioned here, and we feel obliged to hold
that this practice has settled the rule.There was no error in proceeding
with the trial or in rendering judgment
pending the first bill of exceptions, or
in rendering judgment at the same time
the decision was made, or in the entry
of judgment by the clerk four days
later, no bill of exceptions having been
presented. This course is authorized
and the rights of all parties protected
by our practice and the provisions of
the statute. (Secs. 74-78, Ch. 57, Laws
of 1892.) See also Herblay v. Norris,
9 Haw., 121.Exception was taken to the allowance
of the item "19 1/2 hours work for horses,
\$78.00," the contention being that this
was a mistake for "19 1/2 hours work for
horses, \$7.80." It seems that this work
was done at \$4 a day of ten hours, and
it would therefore be very easy to make
the mistake of copying "19 1/2 days,"\$78.00" for "19 1/2 hours, \$7.80." The
evidence adduced for the defendants
upon this item support their contention
for "hours," for their account kept con-
currently with that of the plaintiff con-
tains an item, "Cr. by 19 1/2 hours with
team \$7.80." But as this is not so much
a question of the comparative weight
of evidence adduced on the two sides
as a question of whether the evidence
on the plaintiff's side alone is sufficient
to support this contention, let us con-
sider that evidence alone. This evi-
dence must be taken as a whole. It is
not sufficient if part of it taken by itself
would support his case, if the effect of
that part is overcome by other parts.
The plaintiff testified that his bills
were made from his ledger, into which
a friend copied the items, some from
slips of paper, others from the day
books, and that he (plaintiff) thought
the item of 19 1/2 hours was a mistake
and that the correct item is 19 1/2 days
as in the ledger. It thus appears that
plaintiff's testimony is not definite as
to what is the fact, but is merely what
he thinks over a year after the work
was done and that this opinion is based
on what a third person, a friend, had
copied into the ledger. The best evi-
dence is the plaintiff's own slips of pa-
per and day books from which the trial
party copied into the ledger. The item
appears in one of the day books as
"19 1/2 hours work horses." That this
is the item from which the copy in the
ledger of "19 1/2 days work with horses"
was made, is clear from its date, its
position with respect to other items,
and the absence of any other item
from which the copy could have been
made. And the item was inserted in
the same way by the plaintiff in an
earlier bill presented by him to the de-
fendants in Washington, "19 1/2 hours
work on road for horses." It may be
added that the accounts appear to have
been loosely kept and that, as found by
the trial judge, there were a number of
mistakes in plaintiff's bill. On the
whole we think the evidence such as to
indicate a mistake of the facts or of
the nature of the evidence on the part
of the trial court rather than that the
opinion was against the weight of the
evidence, and that a new trial should be
had unless the plaintiff remits \$70.20
and a proportionate amount of interest.Exceptions were also taken to the al-
lowance of the item of \$185.96 for team-
ing, and to the refusal to allow a credit
of \$54.70 claimed to have been paid to
the plaintiff's attorney in Washington,
and to the refusal to allow credits
amounting to \$28.64 and debits amount-
ing to \$21.26, dated after the appoint-
ment of the receiver. The facts as they
appear are such that it is difficult if not
impossible to say with much assurance
of correctness exactly what should or
should not be allowed in respect of
these items and after careful consid-
eration we are unable to say from these
facts that the trial court erred.
A new trial should be had on the is-
sue relating to plaintiff's status upon
which a new trial has already been
ordered on the first bill of exceptions;
if the decision upon that issue shall be
for the receiver, the judgment rendered
for the plaintiff should be vacated; but
if for the plaintiff, then a new trial
should be had upon all the issues un-
less plaintiff remits \$70.20 and interest
thereon.
A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; L. A.
Dickey for garnishee.
Honolulu, June 25, 1896.In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

James J. Byrne

John Allen, Henry Allen, Henry Rhodes
and W. H. Lambert, partners under
the name of the Port Angeles Red
Cedar Shingle and Lumber Company,
Defendants, and A. Feek, Garnishee.Before Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and Circuit
Judge Perry in place of Whiting, J.,
disqualified.Where a creditor of a company over whose
property a receiver has been appointed by
a foreign court, has obtained an at-
tachment here of a debt owing to such
company and the receiver intervenes,
the attachment will be sustained in pre-
ference to the claim of the receiver, if
the creditor is a domestic creditor; other-
wise, if he is a resident of the state in
which the receiver was appointed and is
bound by the orders of its court.OPINION OF THE COURT, BY
FREAR, J.The plaintiff sued the defendants,
who were partners in the State of
Washington, for work and labor done
and goods sold and delivered, and
attached a debt owing to the defend-
ants by a person temporarily in these
islands. Service was made on one of
the defendants also temporarily here
but no appearance was made by or for
them. The garnishee suggested that
the debt was owing to a third person,
one John Martin, who was thereupon
cited in by the court. Martin appeared
by attorney and set up among other
things that he was, by appointment
of a court in the State of Washington,
receiver of all of defendants' property,
that the debt sued on was contracted
in that State, that plaintiff and all the
defendants were residents of that State,
that said appointment had been
recognized by the plaintiff and was
binding on him and would be enforced
against him by the courts of that
State, and prayed that, as the rights
of no Hawaiian citizens were involved,
the receiver might be recognized by
comity and the plaintiff remitted to
his remedy in the State of Washing-
ton. The plaintiff then in effect de-
nied that he had recognized the ap-
pointment of the receiver and alleged
among other things that he was domici-
led in these islands.The court, jury having been waived,
ruled that "the garnishment must hold
and the funds in the garnishee's hands
be held to abide the final action in the
case."To this ruling exceptions were taken
by the receiver and the garnishee.The basis for this conclusion by the
trial court was that inasmuch as the
appointment of the receiver did not
operate as an absolute assignment to
him of the defendants' assets, his
claim could not be preferred to the
claim of one who had already obtained
an attachment. It seems to us that an
essential issue was overlooked.In general, a receiver appointed in
one jurisdiction is not entitled as of
right to recognition in other jurisdic-
tions, but he may be recognized by com-
ity, and whether he should or should
not be recognized in any particular case
depends upon the circumstances of
that case. Where, as in this case, a
creditor of a company over whose
property a receiver has been ap-
pointed by a foreign court has ob-
tained an attachment here of a debt
owing to such company and the re-
ceiver intervenes, the rule is estab-
lished that if the creditor is a domes-
tic creditor his claim will be preferred
to that of the receiver, for he is not
subject to the foreign jurisdiction and
it is the duty of a court to protect its
own people first; but the rule is other-
wise if the creditor is a resident of the
state in which the receiver was ap-
pointed, and is bound by the orders
of its court, for to prefer his claim
would be an act of unfriendliness and
not of comity. Bagby v. Atl. Miss. &
Oh. R. Co., 86 Pa. St. 291; Gilman v.
Ketcham, 84 Wis. 60; Bank v. McLeod,
28 Oh. St. 174. See also Boulware v.
Davis, 90 Ala. 207 (9 L. R. A. 601);
Cattin v. Wilcox & Co., 123 Ind. 477;
and note to Long v. Forrest, 23 L. R.
A. 33 (150 Pa. St. 413). We cannot now
state precisely the law applicable to
the facts of this case, for we do not
know fully what the facts will be found
by the trial judge to be. We merely
state sufficient to show that there was
a material issue between the parties
which the trial court failed to consider.
A new trial is granted upon this issue.A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; L. A.
Dickey for receiver and garnishee.
Honolulu, June 25, 1896.

ROBBERY AT KULA, MAUI.

Chipman Loses \$500 in Gold and
Silver Coin.Aftermath of the Fourth—Portuguese
Attack Chinese—Personal
Notes.MAUI, July 11.—During the night of
July 2 a daring robbery took place at
the store of Young Hop Chan, of Wai-
akoa, Kula. Young Hop was absent
that night in Kahului, looking after
some freight, and his clerk slept on
the counter, guarding the treasure box
beneath. At a very late hour three
burglars quietly entered by the rear
door. One of them blew out the light
that was burning, and the other two, as
if familiar with the premises, walked in
the darkness behind the counter and
"abstracted" the box, which contained
about \$500 in silver and gold coin. The
clerk, being paralyzed with fright, nei-
ther moved nor made a sound. The cook
belonging to the establishment has
been arrested on suspicion. Young Hop,
or Young Nap, as he is often called,
runs the store for Hoffschlaeger & Co.
of Honolulu. He was formerly in the
employ of Judge Putnam of the United
States Consular Office in Honolulu.
"Pai" Sylvia was arrested by Sheriff
Andrews for selling liquor on the race
track during the Fourth.In spite of the fact that it rained till
9 a. m. on the morning of the Fourth,
and drizzled now and then afterward,
and that the half mile track was cov-
ered with water, not a horse fell, and
the races at Kahului were much enjoyed
by a large concourse of people.One of the amusing incidents of the
day was furnished by an antiquated
mule which was feeding on the campus
in the center of the race course. The
applause from the grand stand attract-
ed his attention and he sat up like a
dog and calmly gazed around for sev-
eral minutes, as if wondering at the
luck of Billy C.The dance in Bailey's hall on the
night of the 3d was a grand success.
The music was better and the attend-
ance larger than at any party during
the year. The guitar solos by Billy Sea
of the Hawaiian Circus Co. were high-
ly appreciated.William Hay of Paia, who is at pres-
ent in Scotland, writes that he has in-
troduced the domino game of forty-two
(learned by him at Haiku) into the
land of the thistle.William Beckwith of Oahu College is
visiting his relatives in Makawao.Mrs. L. A. Thurston of Honolulu is at
Mrs. H. G. Alexander's, of Makawao.
Mrs. F. L. Stolz of Honolulu is at her
mountain house, "Idlewild," Olanda.Mr. Husted, the San Francisco dis-
tillery man, has been traversing Wai-
akoa and Makawao in search of infor-
mation.Engineer S. E. Taylor of Hamakua-
poko plantation exploded about twenty-
five pounds of powder in an anvil dur-
ing the Fourth.The Chinaman recently accused by a
Japanese as having set the fire in the
Paia cane, and whose case was nolle
prosequi for want of sufficient evi-
dence, has turned the tables and now
accuses the Japanese of the same crime
—a tit-for-tat episode.During Thursday, the 9th, a China-
man at Kaonoulu, Kula, was severely
beaten by two Portuguese. He had
three ribs broken and was severely bit-
ten about the thighs by the Portuguese
dog. The Portuguese make a serious
counter charge against the Celestial—
an assault upon a girl belonging to the
family.

Weather—Most delightful.

STILL ALIVE.

Joseph Marsden Bobs Up Serene-
ly in the Rainy City of Hilo.Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of
Agriculture, arrived in Hilo on Thurs-
day, July 2d, at about 4 o'clock. He
walked all the way from Honokaa and
encountered mongoose and other funny
creatures on the way. The soles of hisshoes were very much worn, but he car-
ried the same bright smile and was
still able to make a dime disappear up
his sleeve, only to come out the same
way. It is his intention to remain in
Hilo about a week longer, making it a
point to visit the Olaa coffee planta-
tions during this time. He is much
pleased with the way he is being treat-
ed in Hilo, and may, on this account,
make a longer stay.

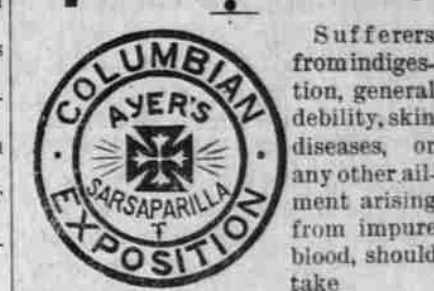
AFTERWARDS.

When you've married Maud Muller and
settled down,
And all of her folks live with you in
town;
When you've duly endorsed her papa's
note,
And loaned Brother Johnny your Sun-
day coat;
When the brand-new trousers you
haven't paid for
Have been altered for bloomers for
mother-in-law,
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong,
For surely it's a grand, sweet song.Chorus—
A grand, sweet song,
A grand, sweet song.
Hark to the wedding bells, ding dong,
Hark to the wedding bells, ding dong,
Hurrah for the words of the thought-
ful gent,
And his song of genuine sentiment.When you go for a fish on a dear
fried's yacht,
And manage to hook a fat jack pot,
And fill your bins with liquid bait,
And are borne back home in royal state,
And Maud, who's waiting there all the
time,
Just rolls up her sleeves and speaks not
in rhyme;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Indeed, indeed, 'tis a grand, sweet song.Chorus—
When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.When to bed you have put your little
brood,
And you long for innocuous desuetude,
When you see Tommy kick, yell and
toss,
As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,
And baby, who's said to softly coo,
Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;
Don't blame matrimony; there's noth-
ing wrong;
Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.
—Richmond Dispatch.

PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Make Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The
name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is promi-
nent on the wrapper, and is blown in
the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

What Is
PURIFINE?It is the new disinfectant which
has superseded all other disinfect-
ants, being a scientific compound,
having no odor, yet possessing the
qualities of a powerful disinfectant.The automatic distributor should
be placed in every house in Hono-
lulu where odors and germs of dis-
ease exist. They are placed free
of charge, taken care of and kept
working day and night for \$1.00
per month. It's an innovation, but
on scientific principles, and ap-
peals to everyone of common sense.
The idea is this: The distributor
drops two drops a minute, day and
night. Foul odors are killed, yet
no disagreeable smell of carbolic
acid or crude disinfectants takes
its place. You don't know that a
powerful disinfectant is being used
if you judge by the lack of odor.
But it's doing the duty—doing it
well. Can we show you the "Ideal
Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr.
Washburn will call, if you'll tele-
phone toThe undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1896.

The Hilo Tribune speaks of the rapidity with which the Asiatics are buying up coffee lands in tracts owned by some private corporation made up principally of Americans. There is food for thought in this simple statement, if it be true.

In Dr. Plummer's tract "How to Use the Bible," he says that in the thirteenth century two arches of the London bridge cost 25 pounds. At the same time, a copy of the Bible with a few explanatory remarks, cost 30 pounds. At that time the wages of a laborer amounted to but nine pence a week. Still the pessimists say that the world is slowly but steadily going to the bad.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller paid his first visit to the Chicago University this summer. The occasion was a base ball match between the University nine and the boys from Brown University of Providence, R. I. Rockefeller's son is the manager of the team from Brown. It is not stated whether the multimillionaire took more interest in the ball game than the institution raised by his ill-gotten gains.

The opium mystery of Lahaina bay proves not to be much of a mystery after all. The occasional quota of Hong Kong tins that are being washed ashore also prove that the Custom House officials were far from working in the dark in directing their efforts to gain possession of the Norma's contraband freight. The Lehua's mission was quite as successful as it would have been had the opium been found. The drug was kept out of the country.

One of our weekly contemporaries says that after the courts are through with the Tramways Company, the esteemed contemporary will express itself on the Trampcar that appeared in the parade on the Fourth. It promises to deal with the individuals who played a prominent part in this scheme. The decision of the court is expected almost any day now, and we trust our esteemed contemporary will not forget its promise.

After a vacation of a few weeks Sibyl returns to grace the columns of our Saturday issue with a timely word for the teachers of the country. It is true the teacher is very much a slave when the remuneration granted her is taken into consideration. To overtax the teacher is simply one method of lessening the efficiency of the school. People generally do not realize that in practicing parsimonious economy toward the teachers, they are taking just so much educational bread from the mouths of the children.

Capt. Conrad Spieler, the Austrian, thinks that annexation would be a good thing for Hawaii, but not for the United States, and then goes on to praise Pearl Harbor as a site for a naval station. The captain is honest. There is no reason why he should think it a good move for the American flag to float over Pearl Harbor, and American guns guard the key to the North Pacific. If war should arise, the European nations would naturally prefer that Pearl Harbor remain in its present state of primitive peacefulness.

The Cornell Brain Association has been formed by some of the medics of Cornell University for the purpose of making a post mortem study of the effect upon the human brain of education and good morals. One of the officers has made an appeal to educated and moral persons to bequeath their brains to the institution for scientific study. In response to the letter the society has already received eight brains and has the promise of twenty-five others that are still being used by the owners. This may be all right to the man whose mind is charged with scientific enthusiasm, but we venture that there will be comparatively few donations of common every day brains. The proposition is too cold blooded to meet the sanction of the average citizen.

Our correspondent's views on the cultivation of coffee in Hawaii will be read with profit by all interested in the numerous coffee plantations that are now well under way. At the present, the majority of the planters are principally interested in how to make the coffee trees grow. But that the trees can be grown and that they will bear paying crops seems to be settled beyond a question. The point then arising is the best method of caring for the crop once it is harvested. Too much attention cannot be given this phase of the coffee production since upon the success of the pioneer planters, the first to put their product on the market will depend in a large degree the success of the industry.

Should the leaders meet with temporary setbacks, the small planter and the prospective planter will, ten chances to one, become more or less disheartened.

An English exchange referring to the terrible Moscow disaster that occurred at the coronation of the Czar remarks that the slaughter there was as nothing when compared to the horrors now being contended by aristocratic Czars and capitalistic cosaks. "Women rotting out their lives in match-factories and weaving-sheds, men deliberately sweated to death in iron foundries, stove-holes, and bakeries. Who cares? Children, too, brought up scrofulous, rickety, and useless from their want of food and air? What does it matter? There are plenty more where they came from." This is a socialistic view of social conditions in a country far above the standard of Russia, yet it is not far from the truth. The great corporations of England and the United States do not hold a human life among the lower classes at a much higher figure than were those stamped out on the plains of Khodiusky.

In Willett & Gray's circular of June 25 the following reference is made to Cuban sugars and politics: "The Cuban plank in the St. Louis Republican platform appears to be a bone of contention in the Spanish Congress. There is no doubt that our next administration will be Republican, and will take a hand in bringing about Cuban independence when it comes into power on March 4, 1897. This will be too late, however, to affect the next crop, which should begin in January and end in June." Viewing the situation outside the realm of politics, the circular says: "Cuba shows the effect of the rainy season in reduced receipts for the week to 3,337 tons. The visible now reaches 196,476 tons, against our estimate of 200,000 tons. As regards the next crop, the outlook remains unchanged, for no more sugar than this season unless the war is ended within a few months." This last reference speaks more for the success of the Cuban patriots than columns of colored dispatches which we get through the newspapers. The Spanish may assert and reassert that they are fast wiping out the forces of the revolutionists, but their statements amount to little when the unfortunate condition of the principal industry of the island is looked into.

OPEN MEETINGS NOW.

We have been informed that whatever the past has been, in the future the meetings of the Bureau of Education will be open to the representatives of the press, except in cases where the discussion runs into the vein of the personality of teachers. This is as it should be, and will undoubtedly lead to a renewed interest in the progress of the common schools. So far as the personality of teachers is concerned, it is well enough to let the matter rest within the confines of the members of the Bureau, yet there are instances, we believe, in which the cold facts regarding teachers should be brought to public attention. An instance in point is that of one Brackenridge, who some time since left the country to seek a more glib people, which, by the way, he found. The facts concerning this man's career were disagreeable facts which honest minded men hesitate to place before the public. At the same time it is an open question whether those having the power to expose the whole truth are fulfilling their duty in covering up the man's true character. Such persons merit all the condemnation that the public can bring to bear, and particularly is this true when sufficient confidence has been placed in them to place in their charge the training of childish minds. We are pleased to state that such instances are an exceptional exception among the teachers of Hawaii; yet similar cases are not impossible in the best regulated school system that was ever instituted. As a rule, the public is too quick to condemn, but this is due rather to the vague rumors than to a clear statement of facts.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

When on the morning of July 2d the death of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was heralded throughout the world, the news was not received with the usual indifference that meets the death of some noted literary light. Particularly is this true in the United States, where the name of Mrs. Stowe, coupled with her book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has found a place in the homes of the common people almost second to the Bible. There is hardly a man or woman, boy or girl of the present generation to whom "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not recalled as one of the household gods, and thus it will ever remain for years to come. Mrs. Stowe needs no pen of literary genius to tell the world that it has lost one of the brightest women of the century; neither is a monument of stone required to keep fresh the memory of her good works in the hearts of every day people.

Mrs. Stowe was born in a literary at-

mosphere, but it is doubtful if the world would ever have heard from her as it has, had it not been that in her early married life she was in a measure forced to make use of her accomplishments to bring more money into the family treasury. Her husband was a scholarly gentleman, but not possessed of the ability of gaining and keeping money. Mrs. Stowe was compelled to feed and clothe her children, and while conducting a private school added to the family income by contributing articles to various periodicals.

While connected with a school in Ohio she became acquainted with some of the horrors of slavery, and when she moved to Brunswick, Maine, where she was removed from the excitement of the border life, she began the story that made her name famous. Here, too, possibly, she received her inspiration to write, since she was thrown among people who did not fully realize the terrible incidents that were of every day occurrence in the South. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first published as a serial story in 1851 and '52, but attracted very little attention. A publishing house then took the story in hand, and before the opening of the civil war thousands of volumes had been sold.

To the publisher it was a book that met the demand resulting from the anti-slavery excitement. To Harriet Beecher Stowe it was the enunciation of the principles of the abolitionists, about which she wove an interesting combination of incidents of which she had personal knowledge. She wrote for a purpose and she threw herself heart and soul into the work which she hoped might have some influence in redressing the wrongs that were being perpetrated in the slave States.

Mrs. Stowe has written other works, notably the "Minister's Wooing," published in 1859, which from a literary standpoint have outranked her first production, but in none of them did she reach the force that marked the first plea to the humanity of the people of her nation. If there were more literary productions of the present day written with the same earnest desire to uplift and enlighten humanity, the world would be better and the literature more pure.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The advisability of associated charities has for some time been a question of private discussion among those who have to do with the darker side of life in Honolulu. As a public movement, however, there has been a general apathy principally on account of the fact that no one has assumed a leadership and taken the matter in hand in a systematic manner. As is the case in nearly all tropical countries, the skeleton of poverty does not stand out in the same bold relief as it does in colder climes. It is also true that there are very few families in the country that have to rely on charity for sustenance. At the same time Honolulu does have its deserving poor, who are looked after in one way or another.

The Hawaiian Relief Association, the American Relief, the Strangers' Aid and the British and Portuguese societies are all doing good work, and many persons have been and are being aided over the dilemmas that often arise through sickness or inability of the head of the house to promptly obtain work. While we can only speak in the highest terms of the work that is being done, it becomes a question for serious consideration whether or not these societies could not carry on their labors to still better advantage by combining in a general charitable association.

At the present time, notwithstanding liberal contributions to various societies, the business men often receive requests for assistance. Unless he is personally acquainted with the case, the average business man has little time to investigate whether the request comes from one who deserves assistance, and he is at a loss to know just what society to present the matter to. He is willing to give the money, but is in doubt as to the manner in which it will be expended if paid over to the individual.

Whatever else may be said of the leaders in our business community, they are liberal in their contributions to good work of any character. With a general charitable association, the business men would have a good many unpleasant tasks taken from their shoulders. He could make his yearly contribution to the association, and whatever the nationality of those coming to him for assistance, they could be referred to the general association, where the individual cases could be taken in hand by those who have the time to give to the matter.

As a general association, to obtain the best results, would possibly require one paid agent to devote all of his or her time to investigating the different cases brought to notice, such an organization might at first thought appear to be an expensive affair. We doubt, however, if, when the amount of money that is now going out in different directions, is taken into account, the actual money put out for charity would run to a higher figure than at present. There

is an advantage in centralization. If the organizations were centralized the money would follow in the same channels. There seem to be plenty who will fall into the line of associated charities if the leader can be found who will set the ball in motion.

SPREAD FACTS ABROAD.

Since the political campaign excitement struck the United States, hardly a day has gone by that some hair-brained orator of the South or West has not proclaimed before his hearers that the United States must declare for free silver or go through another civil war. Possibly there are 100,000 men at the most who believe this; yet we know of no country or of any common sense man on the face of the earth that believes that the American Union stands any chance of being broken by secession of States.

Now, in Hawaii we have these same calamity howlers. Some of them are residents, some of them are tourists, and a few are men who draw their money from the country and spend it abroad. These people, for one reason or another, are constantly airing their opinions in the American and British press, upon the lack of stability of the Government, and telling their dear friends and others who don't know them as well as the people here do, that Hawaii is on the verge of political embroilment. Thereby is given the general impression that our conditions are very much like a continual tempest in a tea pot. Our securities are looked at askance, and some poor innocents across the water wonder how humanity exists in such turmoil. In the United States the calamity howler is looked upon as a jackass and is properly classed. But the Hawaiian pessimist quite often gains a hearing, and good people drink down what he says without question.

There are two causes for this. First, there are mighty few people outside the Pacific States who know anything, or at least have a clear idea, of the conditions here. Second, they do know it is a small country, and take it for granted that political affairs must be topsy turvy on general principles. Besides, all they know is gained from some wandering political malcontent troublemaker who plays the sensational newspaper for all it is worth.

Of course annexation, the American flag over Hawaiian territory, will put the Hawaiian howler in the same category as the American; it will do away with the question of strength of Government. Meanwhile, in view of the fact that the country is seeking annexation, it is highly proper that the Government should take a hand in distributing authentic information concerning the islands. Literature on Hawaii, reviewing its political as well as its industrial condition, should be spread broadcast throughout the United States. If in six months from now the citizens of any town or city in the United States should say that they know nothing of Hawaii, the Government of this country should be in a position to retort: "Then it is because they can't read." Pamphlets on Hawaii should be pushed with the same vigor as the campaign literature of the various parties will be. Such a course will cost money, but we know of no better investment for this Government. That such literature should have the same political tinge as the American political party documents is of course out of the question, but a straightforward statement of facts is what is needed, and what should be sent out.

THE TROUBLE IN CRETE.

Now that the troubles in Armenia have ceased for a time to distract the mind of the Sultan and the Powers, the inhabitants of the island of Crete are indulging in a rumormongering that the Sultan and the Powers are keeping the Sultan busy and the Powers as well. Although the rebellion is the result of troubles between the Christians and the Mohammedans, the Christians in this instance are in a far better position to protect themselves and resent prosecution than the poor Armenians who have time and again been ground down under the ruthless heel of their ruler. The conditions in Crete are reviewed by a German paper as follows:

"In Crete nearly the whole population, the 270,000 Christians as well as the 70,000 Mohammedans, are of Greek descent. The Mohammedans are the descendants of Greek renegades, and therefore perhaps all the more fanatic. The people of Crete, unlike those of other Turkish provinces, have some constitutional rights, and since the introduction of suffrage they are very ardent politicians. To be governor of Crete is no sinecure. If the Sultan's representative endeavors to be on good terms with the Christians, he makes enemies of the Mohammedans and of the general commanding the Turkish troops, and is accused of treason at the Yildiz Kiosk. If he favors the Mohammedans, the Christians oppose him continually in the assemblies. The Cretan colonel at Athens is always ready to foster a rebellion, and guerrilla warfare rarely ceases altogether on the island." The prompt despatch of war vessels

to the scene of the troubles has been due not so much to the desire to restore peace in the island as it is to the fact that the foreign powers are suspicious of each other. England, France and Russia are each fearful that an attempt will be made to annex the island, and each nation has its warships on hand to see that the other makes no move in that direction. In this respect the situation is not unlike that in Armenia. Each is anxious to gain possession of the territory, and a careful watch is kept over the movements of the warships. Meanwhile the inhabitants go on fighting.

As is usual when an uprising takes place Greece is in hopes the island will fall under her protection. The people of Greece hold about the same position toward the insurgents that Americans do to the fighting Cubans. The people and the press urge that Greece send warships, but the Powers have notified Greece that her warships are not wanted. Thus the little fellow is forced away by the big one. Notwithstanding this, however, the Greeks have opened subscriptions to supply arms and ammunition to the insurgents of Crete.

The immediate result will probably be that the insurgents will be calmed down, reforms promised and the promise never carried out. The ultimate result will be that the Powers will soon get tired of the mismanagement of the Turks and will divide up the Turkish territory. Whether they can agree among themselves upon the division is the question. The nations fear war, but if war is ever excusable, a war that would wipe out Turkish rule could be placed in that category.

ENCOURAGING CRUELTY.

Women Who Wear Aigrettes Induce Men to Slaughter.

A Fad Which Should be Stopped. Feathers on Headgear Out of Place.

Nothing for some time has been more commonly seen than the delicate airy plumes which stand upright in ladies' bonnets. These little feathers were provided by nature as the nuptial adornment of the white heron. Many kind-hearted women who would not and could not on any account do a cruel act, yet are, by following this fashion, causing the continuance of a very great cruelty. In speaking of the excuses for wearing these ornaments, W. H. Hudson, C. M. Z. S., author of "The Naturalist in La Plata," and part author of "Argentine Ornithology," says, "Ladies have repeatedly assured me in all seriousness that milliners make these fine plumes out of the commonest feathers. . . . The aigrette won by ladies in our day is in very nearly all cases actually made of the slender decomposed feathers that grow at one time of the year on the egret's back and drop gracefully over the sides and tail of the bird. The less fine plumes with shorter and stiffer filaments are from the squacco heron, which is not an egret." Mr. Hudson adds that those who engage in the business of procuring these plumes know that to obtain a good supply with little trouble the birds must be taken when the breeding season is well advanced. The best time to attack them is when the young birds are fully fledged but not yet able to fly; for at that time the solicitude of the parent bird is greatest, and, forgetful of their own danger, they are most readily made victims. "And," he continues, "when the killing is finished and the few handfuls of coveted feathers have been plucked out, the slaughtered birds are left in a white heap to fester in the sun and wind in the sight of their orphaned young that cry for food and are not fed. There is nothing in the whole earth so pitiable as this—so pitiable and so shameful—that for such a purpose human cunning should take advantage of that feeling and instinct which we regard as so noble in our own species and as something sacred—the tender passion of the parent for its offspring, which causes it to neglect its own safety and to perish miserably, a sacrifice to its love! . . . And those who, not ignorant of the facts, encourage such things for fashion's sake, and for the gratification of a miserable vanity, have a part in it, and are perhaps more guilty than the wretches who are paid to do the rough work."

Continuing to speak of the time when the birds wear these plumes, this writer says: "It is when in that gayer dress that birds are most valuable for the purposes of fashion and for other forms of decoration. Nor is this all; it is then that they are most easily found and taken. The shyest, most secretive birds lose all their wild instincts in the overmastering anxiety for the safety of eggs or young. And when the poor bird, uttering piercing cries, its sensitive frame quivering, its bill gaping as if the air could no longer sustain it in its intense agitation, and fluttering its lovely wings to make them more conspicuous, and by such means drag the danger away from its treasures and on itself—when it has been ruthlessly shot for its feathers, its fledglings are left to starve in the nest. And if to the starved young we add all the birds that fly away with pellets of lead in their bodies, to languish and die of their wounds, it would be no exaggeration to say that for every plume worn in a lady's hat ten birds have suffered the death pang."

The mania for egret plumes is so great that, if anything, it exceeds that for wearing the bodies of birds, and in what is it better? Any observant person who notices these plumes waving, not singly, but often in clusters, on the heads of so many women, must know that the slaughter has not been thousands, but millions. It goes without saying that women must adorn themselves; but are there not many ways of doing it which need not involve such heartless cruelty? Ought not every good and gentle woman who has learned of it to shun the responsibility of carrying aloft the trophies of such brutal work? MARY F. LOVELL.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. Q. Wood has been appointed a notary public for the First Judicial district.

"X," this office, has a bound set of the Scientific American for 1878-1894 for sale.

Mr. Pierre Jones, who has been at death's door for the past three weeks, is recovering.

Some correspondence in another column proves the superiority of the P. & B. paper and paints advertised in this issue.

Mr. Fred Macfarlane is very seriously ill with typhoid fever, so much so, indeed, that no one is allowed to have any communication whatever with him.

This being the 107th anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille and a French holiday, the Hawaiian band will play at the French Consulate beginning at 11 o'clock.

Fred Damon and George Martin will leave this morning on a Tribune tandem for the purpose of making a circuit of the island. They will be gone several days.

The contract for building the three courts of the Valley Tennis Club on Kuakini street was awarded yesterday to Kaikawaha. The whole thing will cost in the neighborhood of \$225.

In the last final examinations at Yale Fred Peterson and Arthur Wilder of this city came out in the roll of honor of thirteen students out of 180. The Honolulu boys are making an enviable record.

Prof. Albert L. Colsten of Oahu College has an article on "The Flow of Water in Branching Pipes" in the last number of the Transactions of the Association of Civil Engineers of Cornell University.

The following officers of the N. G. H. visited the S. M. S. Salda and Mexican corvette Friday evening and had a most enjoyable time with the officers of those ships: Captains Ashley, Schaefer, Ziegler, Smith and Lieutenants Kenake, Ludewig and Towse.

The closing exercises of the Anglican Chinese Mission School at St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon proved a very interesting event. A large number of people interested in the work of the school were present.

A very long meeting of the Healan Boat Club was held in the Hawaiian hotel basement last night, aside from the usual routine business, nothing of importance was done. In all there were some fifteen members of the club present.

The China brought no cabin passengers for Honolulu. The through passengers spent their time about the city. Among the number were Dr. W. F. Arnold, U.S.N., Lieutenants A. Bon-takoff and S. Talaeff, I.R.N.; Captain Lancaster and Mr. Cheong Shu Chong.

The regular meeting night of officers of the N. G. H. has been changed from the first to the second Monday of each month on account of the meetings of the various lodges. In accordance with the new order of things, a meeting was held last night but nothing definite was done.

The Military Department is looking around for a suitable boat in which to pay official visits to the various ships of war that visit this port from time to time. If a boat cannot be found Boatbuilder Ball will probably be given the work of building a whaleboat which will cost in the neighborhood of \$400.

The S. M. S. Salda, Conrad Spieler,

commander, sailed for Yokohama Saturday forenoon. As she steamed out into the stream the ship's band struck up some lively airs and kept this up all the way out of the channel. When opposite the light house the ship's men climbed into the rigging and gave three parting cheers.

Professor Koebele was up in Palolo valley with R. C. L. Perkins on Saturday but it rained throughout the whole day so that collecting was impossible. However, Professor Koebele had a lot of the fungus poisonous to Japanese beetles and took this occasion of "scattering seeds of kindness" broadcast. He says the beetles are especially fat in the Palolo region.

Only a Scar Remains

Scrofula Cured—Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "It is with pleasure that I send a testimonial concerning what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my daughter. It is a wonderful medicine and I cannot recommend it too highly. Sarah, who is fourteen years old, has been

Afflicted With Scrofula

ever since she was one year old. For five years she has had a running sore on one side of her face. We tried every remedy recommended, but nothing did her any good until we commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla. My married daughter advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. We commenced giving it to Sarah about one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

It had cured her of dyspepsia. She had been troubled with that complaint since childhood, and since her cure she has never been without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. We commenced giving it to Sarah about one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore.

Only a Scar Remaining

as a trace of the dreadful disease. Previous to taking the medicine her eyesight was affected but now she can see perfectly. In connection with Hood's Sarsaparilla we have used Hood's Vegetable Pills, and find them the best." MRS. MARIA GRIFFIN, Xenia, Illinois.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.



Sarah I. Griffin.

CAPT. JOHN GOOD IS UNDER ARREST.

Serious Charges Brought Against
Him Yesterday.

OFFICERS OF COURT APPOINTED.

Frequent Disobedience of Orders—W.
A. Kinney to be Judge Advocate.
Specifications Not Made Public.
Will be of Very Serious Nature.

Captain John Good, Jr., of the regu-
lars, was placed under arrest yesterday
on orders from Col. McLean, on two
charges.

It has been street talk for months
that there was considerable friction be-
tween Col. McLean and the Captain,
and it seemed only a question of time
when one or the other would have to
retire from the service. Captain Good
is said to have made remarks derogatory



CAPT. JOHN GOOD.
Against whom charges have been made.

tory to the head of the army, and these
have been carried with the usual
promptness to him. Whatever may
have been Col. McLean's feelings on
such occasions, he did not betray them
in his actions. If the Captain at any
time infringed upon the rules he was
reminded of it quietly, so that apart
from the remarks which are credited
to Captain Good, the public has not
heard of any open rupture between the
officers.

Attached to the service is Sergeant
Weatherby, whose duty it is to look
after the ordnance. He is a practical
machinist and thoroughly understands
the guns. They are directly under his
charge, and the work of examination
and cleaning is done by him under the
supervision of Captain Good.

For some time past the relations be-
tween the Captain and Sergeant Weather-
by have not been the most cordial,
and it is said that Captain Good would
sometimes give orders that would af-
fect Weatherby. Last week the Cap-
tain unscrewed the nuts on the machin-
ery which works the guns and gave
them a general overhauling. The mat-
ter was reported to Colonel McLean,
and he in turn notified the Captain to
have nothing to do with the guns, but to
see that Weatherby performed the work.

On Sunday the Captain wanted the
guns cleaned again, but the Colonel ob-
jected and thought the matter settled,
but in the afternoon it was reported to
him that Good and a private had taken
the guns to pieces in opposition to the
orders of the Colonel, and without hav-
ing Weatherby present. On this charge
he was relieved of his sword and placed
under arrest pending court martial.

Col. McLean stated last night that
there was another and more serious
charge against Good, one which, in the
United States in time of war, would
entitle him to be shot. What the charge
is the Colonel would not say, but gave
it out that the charges would be of-
ficially announced today.

As to Lieutenant Coyne's part in the
affair, that gentleman denies emphati-
cally the story in the Star last night
to the effect that he had preferred
charges against Captain Good, or that
they were anything but the best of
friends. The only difficulty he has had
with the Captain during their seven
years acquaintance was on the Fourth
of July, and then only through a mis-
understanding. Lieutenant Coyne was
made chairman of a special decorating
committee, with instructions to de-
corate the Executive building and the
grounds. The general committee had
told the Lieutenant that he might buy
a small keg of beer and treat the men
who assisted in putting up the decorations.

The beer was ordered, but through a
mistake was marked for Company E.
Instead of Lieutenant Coyne. When it
reached the grounds Captain Good re-
fused to allow it to remain. Lieutenant
Coyne heard of it and explained the
matter to him, but he was obdurate.
The Lieutenant suggested that they get
the opinion of the Colonel on the mat-
ter and act upon his decision.

The result of the interview was satis-
factory to Coyne, and Captain Good
was told to allow the beer to remain
in charge of Lieutenant Coyne, who
would distribute it and see that the
men did not get overladen.

As the two officers were leaving head-
quarters together, Lieutenant Coyne
remarked in an undertone to Good:
"You are sailing pretty close to your
orders." Good was angry and asked
Col. McLean if he intended to allow
such breaches of discipline.

Col. McLean had not heard the re-
mark, so he told Good that if he had
any charges to make he should put
them in writing. This was done, and
the charges were submitted by the
Colonel to Minister Cooper, who found

them of little importance. He sug-
gested that the Lieutenant be cautioned
regarding his remarks to a superior of-
ficer, and the suggestions were carried
out by Colonel McLean. Just here be-
gins and ends Lieutenant Coyne's con-
nection with Captain Good's difficulties.
He has never preferred charges, verbal-
ly or in writing, against Good, and they
are firm friends, notwithstanding the
little difficulty on the Fourth of July.
They were together in the customs ser-
vice and have been associated in the
military since 1893. Lieutenant Coyne
feels that the article in the Star last
night casts a reflection on him which
he does not deserve.

The officers selected last night to sit
in the court martial which will begin
its session tomorrow are:

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Fisher, pres-
ident; W. A. Kinney, judge advocate;
associates, Majors McLeod, Potter, Lau-
kea and Cooper.

Captain Good is forbidden to speak to
anyone while under arrest, except by
permission of Colonel McLean. He is
not confined under the steps, but is al-
lowed to use his tent and the ground in
front of it and the tent adjoining.

NO SMALLPOX.

Report That the Disease Had Been
in Existence on China Denied.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury com-
mander, arrived in port early yester-
day morning, 9 days, 12 hours and 11
minutes from Yokohama, the fastest
time ever made by the China from that
port.

The steamer was put into semi-
quarantine and the story went broad-
cast about the city that there was
smallpox aboard. After that the story
was modified to the effect that a case
of smallpox had been brought from
Hongkong to Yokohama. This was
published in an evening contemporary,
in consequence of which Captain Sea-
bury became very wrothy.

In speaking of the matter to an Ad-
vertiser reporter he said that there had
been no smallpox on the China from
the time she left Hongkong. It was a
fact that a sick Chinaman had been
brought from Hongkong to Yokohama
and there left, but there were no signs
of smallpox in his case.

The passengers and officers of the
ship were vaccinated and every pre-
caution taken for precaution's sake
alone.

The China brought 233 Chinese and
79 Japanese laborers who were im-
mediately transferred to the quarantine
station where Jack McVeigh now holds
sway over them.

HOTEL ROBBERY.

Quite a Sum of Money Neatly Re-
moved From the Hawaiian.

Thief Got Through a Window on the
Alakea Street Side—Must Have
Been Well Acquainted.

When the day bartender at the Ha-
waiian hotel opened up the saloon at
6 o'clock Saturday morning and looked
into the till, his hair stood on end and
he rubbed his eyes, but do what he
might to clear his vision, he found
missing the usual \$20 in change al-
ways left over from the previous
night. This startled him enough, but
when he went over to the locker and
found the box containing the billiard
receipts likewise vanished, he was in a
dilemma indeed. Inquiry of the night
bartender brought forth the informa-
tion that \$20 had been left in the till
on the previous evening and that the
box containing quite an amount of
money in billiard receipts had been
placed in its customary place.

This information received, an inves-
tigation was instituted at once. The
second window from the old band
stand on the Alakea street side of the
hotel was found open but the blinds
on the outside had been carefully
closed. The upper sash of the window
had been pried open with an instru-
ment of some kind and had not been
raised to its previous position. On the
panes of glass were plainly visible fin-
ger marks, not in purple ink but in
grease or some substance akin thereto.

Evidently the thief must have been
someone well acquainted with his sur-
roundings for not a thing was found
moved from its place. The work must
have been done in the dark for any
light would have betrayed the thief.
The locker containing the billiard re-
ceipts is in a place that none except
a person perfectly acquainted with the
persons of the place could find.

The thief was careful to take away
none of the liquor that was his to com-
mand, but seemed bent upon nothing
but the money.

The night bartender who states that
he closed the saloon at 11:30 o'clock
sharp on Friday night says he does
not know how much money there was
in billiard receipts, but he knows that
the box was quite heavy. Probably
the thief got away with about \$40 or
\$50 in all.

SPIELER SPEAKS.

Opinion of Captain of S. M. S. Saido
on Certain Points.

Captain Conrad Speller of the S. M. S.
Saido, which sailed for Yokohama
Saturday morning, may not be very
proficient in the use of the English lan-
guage, but what he does say he evi-
dently means, which was proven by re-
marks made to a representative of this
paper the other day.

"Captain, what do you think of an-
nexation to America?" was asked.

"Oh annexation is very good for this
country—very good; but for America
not so good."

"Now, then, if America should gain
control of the Islands, and should sta-
tion war ships here, what do you think
of Pearl Harbor for a good place? Do
you think that they could be reached
by attacking ships?"

"Oh, sir, Pearl Harbor is magnificent.
You cannot find a better place. You
place a torpedo this side, you place a

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

torpedo outside, and you fear nothing.
It is a magnificent place."

"Well, what do you think of the cli-
mate? Does it suit your fancy?"
"The climate could not be better, and
the people are just like the climate."

THEIR LICENSE
IS TAKEN AWAY.

Ogura & Co., Cannot Bring
Japanese Laborers Here.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS LICENSE

Ignorant of Cause—Supposed to be Jeal-
ous Rivalry—Contracts Have Been
Assigned to George Boardman—The
Company Under Heavy Bonds.

Something of a stir was caused in
sugar circles yesterday by the rumor
that the Japanese Government had can-
celed the license of Ogura & Co., con-
tractors for the supplying of labor to
the plantations on the Islands.

The manager of the Honolulu branch
received notification on Tuesday from
the main office, Osaka, to the effect that
no more laborers could be sent here on
their account, but the letter is said to
be absolutely without details as to cause
for the peremptory action on the part
of the Government. There have been
rumors, however, that complaints had
been made regarding the methods in
use in enforcing the collection of
passage money from the laborers. A
gentleman interested in the business
denies that there has ever been a com-
plaint made by a laborer brought here
under the auspices of this firm. He
states, however, that a rival organiza-
tion has been instrumental in causing
reports to be circulated against them
and the action of the Government is
undoubtedly the result.

George Boardman, who has been as-
sociated with Ogura & Co. for the past
two years, conferred with the Honolulu
agents of the firm on Thursday, with
the result that orders for 1,000 laborers
which have not yet been filled were
assigned to him by the firm. When this
was done Mr. Boardman at once deter-
mined to go to Japan and arrange with
the Government there to carry on the
work. Matsumura, head manager of
Ogura & Co., and Watanabe, represent-
ing the Hiroshima Immigration Com-
pany, left with Mr. Boardman on the
Gaelic yesterday. Messrs. Boardman
and Matsumura will go at once to Osaka
and after learning the particulars of
the difficulty Mr. Boardman will pro-
ceed to Tokio and endeavor to have the
license transferred to himself.

At the Foreign Office or the Japanese
Consulate nothing had been heard of-
ficially regarding the action, but ad-
vices are expected by the China, due
on Monday.

Ogura & Co. have been established
here several years in contracting for
labor supply under a license from the
Government of Japan. As a guarantee
of the faithful performance of the terms
of the license, the firm deposited with
the Yokohama Specie Bank, in Tokio,
20,000 yen, and with Bishop & Co. the
sum of \$20,000 gold.

As the firm's letter to Ogura & Co.
states that they will be obliged to carry
out the contracts and be responsible for
the 4,500 Japanese brought to the
country by them, the bonds will not
be released until the last contract ex-
pires, about three years hence.

IT LACKED INTEREST.

The Dove-Monsarrat Trial Re-
sembles the Blythe Contest.

The Monsarrat-Dove case was contin-
ued yesterday. After four days in
the witness box, three of which was
spent under cross-examination by At-
torney Kinney, Becky Pannet was per-
mitted to step down and out. The relief
did not come to her until after the noon
hour, and until it did her memory was
taxed to the utmost.

She could not remember other bills
than those handed counsel, but she
knew they represented \$2,000. Some
bills had been lost. As to dates,
she could not remember who she was
living with when Liliuokalani was de-
throned, but thought it was Dove, who
was married on Molokai in October, 1893,

and that was all she could remember,
except that she was married when she
asked to be put under the guardianship
of J. A. Magoon.

This answer brought out the fact that
her petition for guardianship, signed in
her marriage name, was signed April,
1893, or six months before she reckons
the date of her marriage.

Witness then related the circumstan-
ces of her meeting Dove on the Claudi-
ne, and of subsequent rides over the
lava beds of Maui.

A question as to previous testimony
given by the witness brought a sug-
gestion from Mr. Thurston which was
objected to by Mr. Kinney. Then the
two legal lights sparred for points un-
til the decision was given Mr. Kinney.
Witness then denied that she had lived
in the same house with Dove until the
Maui trip had gone down in history
as an episode in their lives.

Here the questions were switched
back to the meeting on the Claudine
and the exact words of the co-defend-
ant. But too many things had trans-
pired since then and she could not re-
member. Another tack was taken and
the methods of the prosecution in em-
ploying detectives whose veracity was
not above 22 carats fine was question-
ed. Another tilt between the oppos-
ing counsel occupied the attention of
the court and three spectators for fif-
teen minutes.

Mr. Kinney was anxious to know if
Detective Hammer, an officer in the
employ of the government engaged in
private work, had cleaned his hands
of an imputation of perjury committed
three days ago and whether it was
right for the prosecution to use this
detective to strengthen a point during
Thursday when there was no court.
This man had said on the stand that
he saw Mr. Dove and Mrs. Monsarrat
at the circus when, as a matter of fact,
he had not. It had transpired that
private detective Aldrich had visited
the witness on Thursday and he want-
ed to know for what purpose. The
prosecution, he said, had in its employ
men who were known to have shaded
the truth in their testimony and if it
is true that those men spent Thursday
in efforts to secure evidence, no greater
indictment could be brought against it.
The judge sustained Mr. Thurston's
objection and Mr. Kinney noted an ex-
ception. Continuing the witness said
that Dove would not allow any of her
relatives to stop in the house.

Just here the pangs of hunger struck
the court and a recess was taken until
1:30, after which Miss Pannet con-
cluded her testimony and Mrs. Kahalewai
and John Robinson told what they knew
of the "goins on" around the house
while Dove and Becky were together.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises on Kauai Show
Good Work of Teachers.

Fourth Celebration at Lihue—Kameha-
meha Teachers "Doing"
the Island.

LIHUE (Kauai), July 11.—The clos-
ing exercises of the Kauai Industrial
School at Malumalu were largely at-
tended by the friends of the institution
and the general public. The boys, from
the smallest up, showed to very good
advantage, and the quiet and order with
which everything was done was worthy
of particular commendation. It was
an interesting and important occasion
in the history of the school, because of
the first graduating class. Four very
sensible looking young fellows, Edwin
Blake, Carl Ontal, Edward Kilauano
and John Kahalelli, received their di-
plomas and a few stirring words of
farewell from the principal, Miss A.
Bruce.

At noon the dining room doors were
thrown open and the public were in-
vited to a generous lunch, where the
malahini was initiated into the mys-
teries of poi, shrimps, imanono, kuluto,
etc. During the day the visitors were
interested in examining the very excel-
lent bits of workmanship from the
shops, including a writing desk and an
artistic music stand with close fitting
drawers and very good joints. Some
heavy and well made chairs suggested
the brawn arm of the blacksmith.

On Sunday special services of a bac-
caloreate nature were held at the Li-
hue Church with an address to the
graduating class by Rev. J. M. Lydgate.
Though not large in numbers, the
school gives evidence of doing excellent
work, especially in industrial lines, and
is assuredly a very valuable benefaction
to the Island.

The national holiday of the Fourth of
July was celebrated at Lihue by a Na-
tional Guard rifle match. Harry Wis-
hard came out ahead with a score of 40,
and consequently holds the cake pre-
sented by Mrs. W. H. Rice. A luau
lunch was spread under the trees at
Kalapaki, to which the ladies and gen-
eral public were invited. About 200
people showed their appreciation of
this generosity. A short address of a
humorous character, suitable to the oc-
casion, was delivered by J. M. Lydgate.
One of the most noticeable features of
the occasion was the good order, gen-
erality and freedom from intoxication or
rowdiness.

A band of Kamehameha teachers
have been "doing" Kauai after a novel
fashion—on foot. Landing at Hanalei,
they explored the natural beauties of
that side of the Island, then made their
way to Lihue and thence to Koloa and
Hanalei Valley and Falls. The big-
gest day's walk was eighteen miles,
done with surprising ease. They have
created a great deal of interest and
astonishment by the way. Old men
crept out to see them go by, and the
more vigorous followed along as boys
follow a circus procession. There were
various surmises as to what they were,
the general conclusion being that they
were a Salvation Army brigade, though
some supposed they were a new style of
foreign immigrants looking for work.

HAWAII IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM.

President Dole Has Not Banked
Coin Abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO IDYL KILLED.

Experience of Men Who Bought Land
in California—Ten Out of Eleven
Who Invested Lost Money—The
President's Devotion to Relatives.

Honolulu is such a wee bit of a place
in some respects that a man or woman
can do nothing that his neighbors will
not learn of and talk about. It some-
time happens that rumors are circulated
about individuals that are not strictly
true, though they may bear the blurred
finger marks of veracity itself.

One of the rumors which has been
going the rounds of Hawaii for the past
three years bears directly upon the
private matters of President Dole. It
has been used in different shapes, for
and against the President, but quite re-
cently it has drifted across the ocean
and is utilized by enemies of the Gov-
ernment in San Francisco as a sort of
campaign lie. When everything else
failed to show that the Government of
the Republic was not stable, its ene-
mies abroad submitted President Dole's
act in sending money to California as
an evidence of his lack of confidence.

A gentleman with some surplus cash
wanted to come to Honolulu and invest
it. He announced intention to his
friends and they at once tried to dis-
suade him. His story to a representa-
tive of the Advertiser is amusing.

"I wanted to come here," he said,
"and invest some money, but I was
scared out of it. I had heard the Gov-
ernment was not stable, and that an
overthrow might come at any time, but
I took that 'cum granum salis.' That
thing has been going the rounds too
long to have any weight with business
men, but when I was informed that
even President Dole was sending his
money to California for security rather
than let it remain in Honolulu, I began
thinking there might be some reason
for leaving my capital in the United
States until I could investigate."

"Did you understand that the Presi-
dent was sending his money there on
deposit or for investment?"

"Banking was the word used, and
that was what staggered me. Any one
has the right to invest his money, and
however he pleases. It might seem
strange for a man with the foresight
the President is credited with having,
to put his money into six per cent in-
vestments in the United States, when
he could realize more by investing it
here. As I have said, it might cause a
little wonderment on my part, but I
cannot say it would deter me from com-
ing down here if I was inclined to in-
vest my money. No, there was nothing
said about the money being sent for in-
vestment; it is understood in San Fran-
cisco that it is on deposit there."

"Slathers of it, I suppose," ventured
the reporter. "Now, let me ask if you
ever heard that the President has a
brother in California who has a large
family of children? Have you ever
heard that the President has a small
orange grove at Riverside? No! Well,
I will tell you.

"You are probably not aware that
back in 1888 the sugar industry in
Hawaii was a big thing; men interest-
ed in sugar had more money than they
knew what to do with and this coun-
try was on the crest of a financial
wave of prosperity. Makaweli, Ka-
huku and Ewa plantations were start-
ed so that men could get rid of their
surplus cash. President Dole was then
an associate justice of the super-
preme court at a salary that did not
trouble him to get rid of. Nor was it
large enough to permit him to become
a sugar baron.

"About this time there was a boom
in Southern California and a great
many people here were carried away
with the prospects of becoming rich
through the probable rise in real es-
tate there; thousands of dollars that
came to Honolulu men through sugar
investments went into land over there.
Mr. Dole was not one of the lucky men
who grew suddenly opulent through
sugar, but he was human in his wish
to get in on the ground floor in Cal-
ifornia. The President's brother, George,
a resident of Riverside, got in on
the boom and held his land. In
1891, the President bought a small
orange grove near Riverside and has
held it ever since. That is the extent
of the President's investments in the
United States.

"In addition to President Dole's ex-
penses, which are large, and do not
leave much of a surplus for any kind
of investments, he has for years been
assisting his brother at Riverside in
the education of his large family of
children. The President has no children
and it has been a pleasure to him to
assist his brother in this way. Outside
of this expenditure and the conduct of
the orange grove which he bought in
1891 he has no investments outside of
the Hawaiian Islands.

"If he had put his money there in
those days, when things were prosper-
ous and he had followed in the foot-
steps of ten out of every eleven men,
who invested their money there, he
would probably be using every dollar
above what he uses for living expenses
in the payment of his debts.

"If the President has money to
burn there are opportunities for him
to invest it here. One of the gentle-
men who invested in California land
to the extent of nearly a hundred thou-
sand dollars in 1889, told me the other
day that he would sell out at fifty cents

on the dollar if he could get it and in-
vest it in sugar stock. This gentle-
man told me of a man who put a great
many thousands of dollars in California
land about the time of the boom who
is today working in Honolulu for a
hundred dollars a month.

"President Dole is familiar with
these cases and he knows a good thing
when he sees it. If he had money to
invest he would not send it to Califor-
nia. If he has money to bank there
are institutions here for the purpose.
Your story is not a new one. It was
old last year and the President was
spoken to about it. The denial you
get now is the one he gave then, and
in this respect what was good in 1895
holds good today. With the excep-
tion of the orange grove President
Dole's investments, if he has any, are
in Hawaii.

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the
Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock
noon of Thursday, July 30th, 1896, for
the construction of a Road from Ma-
kena to Kula.

Plans and Specifications can be seen
at the Office of the Superintendent of
Public Works, and also at the Office of
the Sheriff of Maui.

The Minister does not bind himself
to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 7th, 1896.

4347-3t 1775-3t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN- STRUCTION—TEACHERS' EXAM- INATIONS.

Examinations for teachers' certifi-
cates of both primary and grammar
grades will be held in the High School,
Honolulu, August 25th, 26th and 27th,
1896. Particulars as to conditions,
branches and certificates can be had by
applying to the Deputy Inspector of
Schools. All teachers in the employ of
the Department of Public Instruction
who have not valid certificates for the
coming school year are required to pre-
sent themselves for examination. This
does not apply to those teachers who
hold first class primary certificates or
their equivalents.

HENRY E. COOPER,

Minister of Public Instruction.

Honolulu, July 7th, 1896.

4347-3t 1775-2t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the fol-
lowing named lots in Ponahawai and
Olau, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at
auction at the office of E. D. Baldwin,
Hilo, Hawaii, on the 20th day of July,
1896, at 12 o'clock noon, under the
provisions of the Land Act 1895 for
Cash Freeholds.

| Lot No. | Location. | Acres | Upset Price. |
|---------|-------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1. | Ponahawai | 23 | \$57.00 |
| 2. | Ponahawai | 53.5 | 321.00 |
| 3. | Ponahawai | 52.8 | 82.80 |
| 4. | Ponahawai | 108.7 | 217.40 |
| 5. | Ponahawai | 15.5 | 124.00 |
| 6. | Ponahawai | 17 | 136.00 |
| 7. | Ponahawai | 46 | 138.50 |
| 8. | Ponahawai | 26.9 | 188.30 |
| 9. | Ponahawai | 33.4 | 233.80 |
| 10. | Ponahawai | 46.9 | 234.50 |
| 11. | Ponahawai | 19.5 | 136.50 |
| 12. | Portion of lot 6, Olau. | 25 | 250.00 |

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1896.

The Hilo Tribune speaks of the rapidity with which the Asiatics are buying up coffee lands in tracts owned by some private corporation made up principally of Americans. There is food for thought in this simple statement, if it is true.

In Dr. Plummer's tract "How to Use the Bible," he says that in the thirteenth century two arches of the London bridge cost 25 pounds. At the same time, a copy of the Bible with a few explanatory remarks, cost 30 pounds. At that time the wages of a laborer amounted to but nine pence a week. Still the pessimists say that the world is slowly but steadily going to the bad.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller paid his first visit to the Chicago University this summer. The occasion was a base ball match between the University nine and the boys from Brown University of Providence. R. L. Rockefeller's son is the manager of the team from Brown. It is not stated whether the multimillionaire took more interest in the ball game than the institution raised by his ill-gotten gains.

The opium mystery of Lahaina bay proves not to be much of a mystery after all. The occasional quota of Hong Kong tins that are being washed ashore also prove that the Custom House officials were far from working in the dark in directing their efforts to gain possession of the Norma's contraband freight. The Lehu's mission was quite as successful as it would have been had the opium been found. The drug was kept out of the country.

One of our weekly contemporaries says that after the courts are through with the Tramways Company, the esteemed contemporary will express itself on the Trampcar that appeared in the parade on the Fourth. It promises to deal with the individuals who played a prominent part in this scheme. The decision of the court is expected almost any day now, and we trust our esteemed contemporary will not forget its promise.

After a vacation of a few weeks Sibyl returns to grace the columns of our Saturday issue with a timely word for the teachers of the country. It is true the teacher is very much a slave when the remuneration granted her is taken into consideration. To overtax the teacher is simply one method of lessening the efficiency of the school. People generally do not realize that in practicing parsimonious economy toward the teachers, they are taking just so much educational bread from the mouths of the children.

Capt. Conrad Spieler, the Austrian, thinks that annexation would be a good thing for Hawaii, but not for the United States, and then goes on to praise Pearl Harbor as a site for a naval station. The captain is honest. There is no reason why he should think it a good move for the American flag to float over Pearl Harbor, and American guns guard the key to the North Pacific. If war should arise, the European nations would naturally prefer that Pearl Harbor remain in its present state of primitive peacefulness.

The Cornell Brain Association has been formed by some of the medicos of Cornell University for the purpose of making a post mortem study of the effect upon the human brain of education and good morals. One of the officers has made an appeal to educated and moral persons to bequeath their brains to the institution for scientific study. In response to the letter the society has already received eight brains and has the promise of twenty-five others that are still being used by the owners. This may be all right to the man whose mind is charged with scientific enthusiasm, but we venture that there will be comparatively few donations of common every day brains. The proposition is too cold blooded to meet the sanction of the average citizen.

Our correspondent's views on the cultivation of coffee in Hawaii will be read with profit by all interested in the numerous coffee plantations that are now well under way. At the present, the majority of the planters are principally interested in how to make the coffee trees grow. But that the trees can be grown and that they will bear paying crops seems to be settled beyond a question. The point then arising is the best method of caring for the crop once it is harvested. Too much attention cannot be given this phase of the coffee production since upon the success of the pioneer planters, the first to put their product on the market will depend in a large degree the success of the industry.

Should the leaders meet with temporary set backs, the small planter and the prospective planter will, ten chances to one, become more or less disheartened.

An English exchange referring to the terrible Moscow disaster that occurred at the coronation of the Czar remarks that the slaughter there was as nothing when compared to the horrors now being contended by aristocratic Czars and capitalistic cosacks. "Women rotting out their lives in match-factories and weaving-sheds, men deliberately sweated to death in iron foundries, stove-holes, and bakeries. Who cares? Children, too, brought up scrofulous, rickety, and useless from their want of food and air? What does it matter? There are plenty more where they came from." This is a socialistic view of social conditions in a country far above the standard of Russia, yet it is not far from the truth. The great corporations of England and the United States do not hold a human life among the lower classes at a much higher figure than were those stamped out on the plains of Khodiusky.

In Willett & Gray's circular of June 25 the following reference is made to Cuban sugars and politics: "The Cuban plank in the St. Louis Republican platform appears to be a bone of contention in the Spanish Congress. There is no doubt that our next administration will be Republican, and will take a hand in bringing about Cuban independence when it comes into power on March 4, 1897. This will be too late, however, to affect the next crop, which should begin in January and end in June." Viewing the situation outside the realm of politics, the circular says: "Cuba shows the effect of the rainy season in reduced receipts for the week to 3,337 tons. The visible now reaches 196,476 tons, against our estimate of 200,000 tons. As regards the next crop, the outlook remains unchanged, for no more sugar than this season unless the war is ended within a few months." This last reference speaks more for the success of the Cuban patriots than columns of colored dispatches which we get through the newspapers. The Spanish may assert and reassert that they are fast wiping out the forces of the revolutionists, but their statements amount to little when the unfortunate condition of the principal industry of the island is looked into.

OPEN MEETINGS NOW.

We have been informed that whatever the past has been, in the future the meetings of the Bureau of Education will be open to the representatives of the press, except in cases where the discussion runs into the vein of the personality of teachers. This is as it should be, and will undoubtedly lead to a renewed interest in the progress of the common schools. So far as the personality of teachers is concerned, it is well enough to let the matter rest within the confines of the members of the Bureau, yet there are instances, we believe, in which the cold facts regarding teachers should be brought to public attention. An instance in point is that of one Brackenridge, who some time since left the country to seek a more glib people, which, by the way, he found. The facts concerning this man's career were disagreeable facts which honest minded men hesitate to place before the public. At the same time it is an open question whether those having the power to expose the whole truth are fulfilling their duty in covering up the man's true character. Such persons merit all the condemnation that the public can bring to bear, and particularly is this true when sufficient confidence has been placed in them to place in their charge the training of childish minds. We are pleased to state that such instances are an exceptional exception among the teachers of Hawaii; yet similar cases are not impossible in the best regulated school system that was ever instituted. As a rule, the public is too quick to condemn, but this is due rather to the vague rumors than to a clear statement of facts.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

When on the morning of July 2d the death of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was heralded throughout the world, the news was not received with the usual indifference that meets the death of some noted literary light. Particularly is this true in the United States, where the name of Mrs. Stowe, coupled with her book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has found a place in the homes of the common people almost second to the Bible. There is hardly a man or woman, boy or girl of the present generation to whom "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not recalled as one of the household gods, and thus it will ever remain for years to come. Mrs. Stowe needs no pen of literary genius to tell the world that it has lost one of the brightest women of the century; neither is a monument of stone required to keep fresh the memory of her good works in the hearts of every day people.

Mrs. Stowe was born in a literary at-

mosphere, but it is doubtful if the world would ever have heard from her as it has, had it not been that in her early married life she was in a measure forced to make use of her accomplishments to bring more money into the family treasury. Her husband was a scholarly gentleman, but not possessed of the ability of gaining and keeping money. Mrs. Stowe was compelled to feed and clothe her children, and while conducting a private school added to the family income by contributing articles to various periodicals.

While connected with a school in Ohio she became acquainted with some of the horrors of slavery, and when she moved to Brunswick, Maine, where she was removed from the excitement of the border life, she began the story that made her name famous. Here, too, possibly, she received her inspiration to write, since she was thrown among people who did not fully realize the terrible incidents that were of every day occurrence in the South. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first published as a serial story in 1851 and '52, but attracted very little attention. A publishing house then took the story in hand, and before the opening of the civil war thousands of volumes had been sold.

To the publisher it was a book that met the demand resulting from the anti-slavery excitement. To Harriet Beecher Stowe it was the enunciation of the principles of the abolitionists, about which she wove an interesting combination of incidents of which she had personal knowledge. She wrote for a purpose and she threw herself heart and soul into the work which she hoped might have some influence in redressing the wrongs that were being perpetrated in the slave States.

Mrs. Stowe has written other works, notably the "Minister's Wooing," published in 1859, which from a literary standpoint have outranked her first production, but in none of them did she reach the force that marked the first plea to the humanity of the people of her nation. If there were more literary productions of the present day written with the same earnest desire to uplift and enlighten humanity, the world would be better and the literature more pure.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The advisability of associated charities has for some time been a question of private discussion among those who have to do with the darker side of life in Honolulu. As a public movement, however, there has been a general apathy principally on account of the fact that no one has assumed a leadership and taken the matter in hand in a systematic manner. As is the case in nearly all tropical countries, the skeleton of poverty does not stand out in the same bold relief as it does in colder climes. It is also true that there are very few families in the country that have to rely on charity for sustenance. At the same time Honolulu does have its deserving poor, who are looked after in one way or another.

The Hawaiian Relief Association, the American Relief, the Strangers' Aid and the British and Portuguese societies are all doing good work, and many persons have been and are being aided over the dilemmas that often arise through sickness or inability of the head of the house to promptly obtain work. While we can only speak in the highest terms of the work that is being done, it becomes a question for serious consideration whether or not these societies could not carry on their labors to still better advantage by combining in a general charitable association.

At the present time, notwithstanding liberal contributions to various societies, the business men often receive requests for assistance. Unless he is personally acquainted with the case, the average business man has little time to investigate whether the request comes from one who deserves assistance, and he is at a loss to know just what society to present the matter to. He is willing to give the money, but is in doubt as to the manner in which it will be expended if paid over to the individual.

Whatever else may be said of the leaders in our business community, they are liberal in their contributions to good work of any character. With a general charitable have a good many unpleasant tasks taken from their shoulders. He could make his yearly contribution to the association, and whatever the nationality of those coming to him for assistance, they could be referred to the general association, where the individual cases could be taken in hand by those who have the time to give to the matter.

As a general association, to obtain the best results, would possibly require one paid agent to devote all of his or her time to investigating the different cases brought to notice, such an organization might at first thought appear to be an expensive affair. We doubt, however, if, when the amount of money that is now going out in different directions, is taken into account, the actual moneys put out for charity would run to a higher figure than at present. There

is an advantage in centralization. If the organizations were centralized the money would follow in the same channels. There seem to be plenty who will fall into the line of associated charities if the leader can be found who will set the ball in motion.

SPREAD FACTS ABROAD.

Since the political campaign excitement struck the United States, hardly a day has gone by that some hair-brained orator of the South or West has not proclaimed before his hearers that the United States must declare for free silver or go through another civil war. Possibly there are 100,000 men at the most who believe this; yet we know of no country or of any common sense man on the face of the earth that believes that the American Union stands any chance of being broken by secession of States.

Now, in Hawaii we have these same calamity howlers. Some of them are residents, some of them are tourists, and a few are men who draw their money from the country and spend it abroad. These people, for one reason or another, are constantly airing their opinions in the American and British press, upon the lack of stability of the Government, and telling their dear friends and others who don't know them as well as the people here do, that Hawaii is on the verge of political embroglio. Thereby is given the general impression that our conditions are very much like a continual tempest in a tea pot. Our securities are looked at askance, and some poor innocents across the water wonder how humanity exists in such turmoil. In the United States the calamity howler is looked upon as a jackass and is properly classed. But the Hawaiian pessimist quite often gains a hearing, and good people drink down what he says without question.

There are two causes for this. First, there are mighty few people outside the Pacific States who know anything, or at least have a clear idea, of the conditions here. Second, they do know it is a small country, and take it for granted that political affairs must be topsy turvy on general principles. Besides, all they know is gained from some wandering political malcontent troubadour who plays the sensational newspaper for all it is worth.

Of course annexation, the American flag over Hawaiian territory, will put the Hawaiian howler in the same category as the American; it will do away with the question of strength of Government. Meanwhile, in view of the fact that the country is seeking annexation, it is highly proper that the Government should take a hand in distributing authentic information concerning the Islands. Literature on Hawaii, reviewing is political as well as its industrial condition, should be spread broadcast throughout the United States. If in six months from now the citizens of any town or city in the United States should say that they know nothing of Hawaii, the Government of this country should be in a position to retort: "Then it is because they can't read." Pamphlets on Hawaii should be pushed with the same vigor as the campaign literature of the various parties will be. Such a course will cost money, but we know of no better investment for this Government. That such literature should have the same political tinge as the American political party documents is of course out of the question, but a straightforward statement of facts is what is needed, and what should be sent out.

THE TROUBLE IN CRETE.

Now that the troubles in Armenia have ceased for a time to distract the mind of the Sultan and the Powers, the inhabitants of the island of Crete are indulging in a rumpus that is keeping the Sultan busy and the Powers as well. Although the rebellion is the result of troubles between the Christians and the Mohammedans, the Christians in this instance are in a far better position to protect themselves and resent prosecution than the poor Armenians who have time and again been ground down under the ruthless heel of their ruler. The conditions in Crete are reviewed by a German paper as follows:

"In Crete nearly the whole population, the 270,000 Christians as well as the 70,000 Mohammedans, are of Greek descent. The Mohammedans are the descendants of Greek renegades, and therefore perhaps all the more fanatic. The people of Crete, unlike those of other Turkish provinces, have some constitutional rights, and since the introduction of suffrage they are very ardent politicians. To be governor of Crete is no sinecure. If the Sultan's representative endeavors to be on good terms with the Christians, he makes enemies of Moslems and of the general commanding the Turkish troops, and is accused of treason at the Yildiz Kiosk. If he favors the Moslems, the Christians oppose him continually in the assemblies. The Cretensian colony at Athens is always ready to foster a rebellion, and guerrilla warfare rarely ceases altogether on the island." The prompt despatch of war vessels

to the scene of the troubles has been due not so much to the desire to restore peace in the island as it is to the fact that the foreign powers are suspicious of each other. England, France and Russia are each fearful that an attempt will be made to annex the island, and each nation has its warships on hand to see that the other makes no move in that direction. In this respect the situation is not unlike that in Armenia. Each is anxious to gain possession of the territory, and a careful watch is kept over the movements of the warships. Meanwhile the inhabitants go on fighting.

As is usual when an uprising takes place Greece is in hopes the island will fall under her protection. The people of Greece hold about the same position toward the insurgents that Americans do to the fighting Cubans. The people and the press urge that Greece send warships, but the Powers have notified Greece that her warships are not wanted. Thus the little fellow is forced away by the big one. Notwithstanding this, however, the Grecians have opened subscriptions to supply arms and ammunition to the insurgents of Crete. The immediate result will probably be that the insurgents will be calmed down, reforms promised and the promise never carried out. The ultimate result will be that the Powers will soon get tired of the mismanagement of the Turks and will divide up the Turkish territory. Whether they can agree among themselves upon the division is the question. The nations fear war, but if war is ever excusable, a war that would wipe out Turkish rule could be placed in that category.

ENCOURAGING CRUELTY.

Women Who Wear Aigrettes Induce Men to Slaughter.

A Fad Which Should be Stopped. Feathers on Headgear Out of Place.

Nothing for some time has been more commonly seen than the delicate airy plumes which stand upright in ladies' bonnets. These little feathers were provided by nature as the nuptial adornment of the white heron. Many kind-hearted women who would not and could not on any account do a cruel act, yet are, by following this fashion, causing the continuance of a very great cruelty. In speaking of the excuses for wearing these ornaments, W. H. Hudson, C. M. Z. S., author of "The Naturalist in La Plata," and part author of "Argentine Ornithology," says, "Ladies have repeatedly assured me in all seriousness that milliners make these fine plumes out of the commonest feathers. * * * The aigrette won by ladies in our day is in very nearly all cases actually made of the slender decomposed feathers that grow at one time of the year on the egret's back and drop gracefully over the sides and tail of the bird. The less fine plumes with shorter and stiffer filaments are from the quacoo heron, which is not an egret." Mr. Hudson adds that those who engage in the business of procuring these plumes know that to obtain a good supply with little trouble the birds must be taken when the breeding season is well advanced. The best time to attack them is when the young birds are fully fledged but not yet able to fly; for at that time the solicitude of the parent bird is greatest, and, forgetful of their own danger, they are most readily made victims. "And," he continues, "when the killing is finished and the few handfuls of coveted feathers have been plucked out, the slaughtered birds are left in a white heap to fester in the sun and wind in the sight of their orphaned young that cry for food and are not fed. There is nothing in the whole earth so pitiable as this—so pitiable and so shameful—that for such a purpose human cunning should take advantage of that feeling and instinct which we regard as so noble in our own species and as something sacred—the tender passion of the parent for its offspring, which causes it to neglect its own safety and to perish miserably, a sacrifice to its love! * * * And those who, not ignorant of the facts, encourage such things for fashion's sake, and for the gratification of a miserable vanity, have a part in it, and are perhaps more guilty than the wretches who are paid to do the rough work."

Continuing to speak of the time when the birds wear these plumes, this writer says: "It is when in that gayer dress that birds are most valuable for the purposes of fashion and for other forms of decoration. Nor is this all; it is then that they are most easily found and taken. The shyest, most secretive birds lose all their wild instincts in the overmastering anxiety for the safety of eggs or young. And when the poor bird, uttering piercing cries, its sensitive frame quivering, its bill gaping as if the air could no longer sustain it in its intense agitation, and fluttering its lovely wings to make them more conspicuous, and by such means drag the danger away from its treasures and on itself—when it has been ruthlessly shot for its feathers, its fledglings are left to starve in the nest. And if to the starved young we add all the birds that fly away with pellets of lead in their bodies, to languish and die of their wounds, it would be no exaggeration to say that for every plume worn in a lady's hat ten birds have suffered the death pang."

The mania for egret plumes is so great that, if anything, it exceeds that for wearing the bodies of birds, and in what is it better? Any observant person who notices these plumes waving, not singly, but often in clusters, on the heads of so many women, must know that the slaughter has not been thousands, but millions. It goes without saying that women must adorn themselves; but there are not many ways of doing it which need not involve such heartless cruelty? Ought not every good and gentle woman who has learned of it to shun the responsibility of carrying aloft the trophies of such brutal work?

MARY F. LOVELL.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. Q. Wood has been appointed a notary public for the First Judicial district.

"X," this office, has a bound set of the Scientific American for 1878-1894 for sale.

Mr. Pierre Jones, who has been at death's door for the past three weeks, is recovering.

Some correspondence in another column proves the superiority of the P. & B. paper and paints advertised in this issue.

Mr. Fred Macfarlane is very seriously ill with typhoid fever, so much so, indeed, that no one is allowed to have any communication whatever with him.

This being the 107th anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille and a French holiday, the Hawaiian band will play at the French Consulate beginning at 11 o'clock.

Fred Damon and George Martin will leave this morning on a Tribune tandem for the purpose of making a circuit of the island. They will be gone several days.

The contract for building the three courts of the Valley Tennis Club on Kuakini street was awarded yesterday to Kaikawaha. The whole thing will cost in the neighborhood of \$225.

In the last final examinations at Yale Fred Peterson and Arthur Wilder of this city came out in the roll of honor of thirteen students out of 180. The Honolulu boys are making an enviable record.

Prof. Albert L. Colsten of Oahu College has an article on "The Flow of Water in Branching Pipes" in the last number of the Transactions of the Association of Civil Engineers of Cornell University.

The following officers of the N. G. H. visited the S. M. S. Salda and Mexican corvette Friday evening and had a most enjoyable time with the officers of those ships: Captains Ashley, Schaefer, Zeigler, Smith and Lieutenants Kenake, Ludwig and Towse.

The closing exercises of the Anglican Chinese Mission School at St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon proved a very interesting event. A large number of people interested in the work of the school were present.

A very long meeting of the Healan Boat Club was held in the Hawaiian hotel basement last night, aside from the usual routine business, nothing of importance was done. In all there were some fifteen members of the club present.

The China brought no cabin passengers for Honolulu. The through passengers spent their time about the city. Among the number were Dr. W. F. Arnold, U.S.N., Lieutenants A. Bon-takoff and S. Talaief, I.R.N.; Captain Lancaster and Mr. Cheong Shu Chong.

The regular meeting night of officers of the N. G. H. has been changed from the first to the second Monday of each month on account of the meetings of the various lodges. In accordance with the new order of things, a meeting was held last night but nothing definite was done.

The Military Department is looking around for a suitable boat in which to pay official visits to the various ships of war that visit this port from time to time. If a boat cannot be found Boatbuilder Ball will probably be given the work of building a whaleboat which will cost in the neighborhood of \$400.

The S. M. S. Salda, Conrad Spieler, commander, sailed for Yokohama Saturday forenoon. As she steamed out into the stream the ship's band struck up some lively airs and kept this up all the way out of the channel. When opposite the light house the ship's men climbed into the rigging and gave three parting cheers.

Professor Koebele was up in Palolo valley with R. C. L. Perkins on Saturday but it rained throughout the whole day so that collecting was impossible. However, Professor Koebele had a lot of the fungus poisonous to Japanese beetles and took this occasion of "scattering seeds of kindness" broadcast. He says the beetles are especially fat in the Palolo region.



Sarah I. Griffin.

Only a Scar Remains

Scrofula Cured—Blood Purified by

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'It is with pleasure that I send a testimonial concerning what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my daughter. It is a wonderful medicine and I cannot recommend it too highly. Sarah, who is fourteen years old, has been

Afflicted With Scrofula

ever since she was one year old. For five years she has had a running sore on one side of her face. We tried every remedy recommended, but nothing did her any good until we commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla. My married daughter advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

it had cured her of dyspepsia. She had been troubled with that complaint since childhood, and since her cure she has never been without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. We commenced giving it to Sarah about one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore,

Only a Scar Remaining

as a trace of the dreadful disease. Previous to taking the medicine her eyesight was affected but now she can see perfectly. In connection with Hood's Sarsaparilla we have used Hood's Vegetable Pills, and find them the best." Miss MARIA GRISTIN, Xenia, Illinois.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists. HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

CAPT. JOHN GOOD IS UNDER ARREST.

Serious Charges Brought Against
Him Yesterday.

OFFICERS OF COURT APPOINTED.

Frequent Disobedience of Orders—W.
A. Kinney to be Judge Advocate.
Specifications Not Made Public.
Will be of Very Serious Nature.

Captain John Good, Jr., of the regu-
lars, was placed under arrest yesterday
on orders from Col. McLean, on two
charges.

It has been street talk for months
that there was considerable friction be-
tween Col. McLean and the Captain,
and it seemed only a question of time
when one or the other would have to
retire from the service. Captain Good
is said to have made remarks derogat-



CAPT. JOHN GOOD.
Against whom charges have been made.

tory to the head of the army, and these
have been carried with the usual
promptness to him. Whatever may
have been Col. McLean's feelings on
such occasions, he did not betray them
in his actions. If the Captain at any
time infringed upon the rules he was
reminded of it quietly, so that apart
from the remarks which are credited
to Captain Good, the public has not
heard of any open rupture between the
officers.

Attached to the service is Sergeant
Weatherby, whose duty it is to look
after the ordnance. He is a practical
machinist and thoroughly understands
the guns. They are directly under his
charge, and the work of examination
and cleaning is done by him under the
supervision of Captain Good.

For some time past the relations be-
tween the Captain and Sergeant Weather-
by have not been the most cordial,
and it is said that Captain Good would
sometimes give orders that would af-
fect Weatherby. Last week the Cap-
tain unwisely gave the guns and gave
them a general overhauling. The mat-
ter was reported to Colonel McLean,
and he in turn notified the Captain to
have nothing to do with the guns, but to
see that Weatherby performed the work.

On Sunday the Captain wanted the
guns cleaned again, but the Colonel ob-
jected and thought the matter settled.
But in the afternoon it was reported to
him that Good and a private had taken
the guns to pieces in opposition to the
orders of the Colonel, and without hav-
ing Weatherby present. On this charge
he was relieved of his sword and placed
under arrest pending court martial.

Col. McLean stated last night that
there was another and more serious
charge against Good, one which, in the
United States in time of war, would
entitle him to be shot. What the charge
is the Colonel would not say, but gave
it out that the charges would be of-
ficially announced today.

As to Lieutenant Coyne's part in the
affair, that gentleman denies emphat-
ically the story in the Star last night
to the effect that he had preferred
charges against Captain Good, or that
they were anything but the best of
friends. The only difficulty he has had
with the Captain during their seven
years acquaintance was on the Fourth
of July, and then only through a mis-
understanding. Lieutenant Coyne was
made chairman of a special decorating
committee, with instructions to de-
corate the Executive building and the
grounds. The general committee had
told the Lieutenant that he might buy
a small keg of beer and treat the men
who assisted in putting up the decora-
tions.

The beer was ordered, but through a
mistake was marked for Company E,
instead of Lieutenant Coyne. When it
reached the grounds Captain Good re-
fused to allow it to remain. Lieutenant
Coyne heard of it and explained the
matter to him, but he was obdurate.
The Lieutenant suggested that they get
the opinion of the Colonel on the mat-
ter and act upon his decision.

The result of the interview was satis-
factory to Coyne, and Captain Good
was told to allow the beer to remain
in charge of Lieutenant Coyne, who
would distribute it and see that the
men did not get overloaded.

As the two officers were leaving head-
quarters together, Lieutenant Coyne
remarked in an undertone to Good:
"You are sailing pretty close to your
orders." Good was angry and asked
Col. McLean if he intended to allow
such breaches of discipline.

Col. McLean had not heard the re-
mark, so he told Good that if he had
any charges to make he should put
them in writing. This was done, and
the charges were submitted by the
Colonel to Minister Cooper, who found

them of little importance. He sug-
gested that the Lieutenant be cautioned
regarding his remarks to a superior of-
ficer, and the suggestions were carried
out by Colonel McLean. Just here be-
gins and ends Lieutenant Coyne's con-
nection with Captain Good's difficulties.
He has never preferred charges, verbally
or in writing, against Good, and they
are firm friends, notwithstanding the
little difficulty on the Fourth of July.
They were together in the customs ser-
vice and have been associated in the
military since 1893. Lieutenant Coyne
feels that the article in the Star last
night casts a reflection on him which
he does not deserve.

The officers selected last night to sit
in the court martial which will begin
its session tomorrow are:
Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Fisher, presi-
dent; W. A. Kinney, judge advocate;
associates, Majors McLeod, Potter, Lau-
kea and Cooper.

Captain Good is forbidden to speak to
anyone while under arrest, except by
permission of Colonel McLean. He is
not confined under the steps, but is al-
lowed to use his tent and the ground in
front of it and the tent adjoining.

NO SMALLPOX.

Report That the Disease Had Been
in Existence on China Denied.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury com-
mander, arrived in port early yester-
day morning, 9 days, 12 hours and 11
minutes from Yokohama, the fastest
time ever made by the China from that
port.

The steamer was put into semi-
quarantine and the story went broad-
cast about the city that there was
smallpox aboard. After that the story
was modified to the effect that a case
of smallpox had been brought from
Hongkong to Yokohama. This was
published in an evening contemporary,
in consequence of which Captain Sea-
bury became very wrathful.

In speaking of the matter to an Ad-
vertiser reporter he said that there had
been no smallpox on the China from the
time she left Hongkong. It was a
fact that a sick Chinaman had been
brought from Hongkong to Yokohama
and there left, but there were no signs
of smallpox in his case.

The passengers and officers of the
ship were vaccinated and every pre-
caution taken for precaution's sake
alone.

The China brought 233 Chinese and
79 Japanese laborers who were imme-
diately transferred to the quarantine
station where Jack McVeigh now holds
sway over them.

HOTEL ROBBERY.

Quite a Sum of Money Neatly Re-
moved From the Hawaiian.

Thief Got Through a Window on the
Alakea Street Side—Must Have
Been Well Acquainted.

When the day bartender at the Ha-
waiian hotel opened up the saloon at
6 o'clock Saturday morning and looked
into the till, his hair stood on end and
he rubbed his eyes, but do what he
might to clear his vision, he found
missing, the usual \$20 in change al-
ways left over from the previous
night. This startled him enough, but
when he went over to the locker and
found the box containing the billiard
receipts likewise vanished, he was in a
dilemma indeed. Inquiry of the night
bartender brought forth the informa-
tion that \$20 had been left in the till
on the previous evening and that the
box containing quite an amount of
money in billiard receipts had been
placed in its customary place.

This information received, an investi-
gation was instituted at once. The
second window from the old band
stand on the Alakea street side of the
hotel was found open but the blinds
on the outside had been carefully
closed. The upper sash of the window
had been pried open with an instru-
ment of some kind and had not been
returned to its previous position. On the
panes of glass were plainly visible finger
marks, not in purple ink but in
grease or some substance akin thereto.

Evidently the thief must have been
someone well acquainted with his sur-
roundings for not a thing was found
moved from its place. The work must
have been done in the dark for any
light would have betrayed the thief.
The locker containing the billiard re-
ceipts is in a place that none except
a person perfectly acquainted with the
bearings of the place could find.

The thief was careful to take away
none of the liquor that was his to com-
mand, but seemed bent upon nothing
but the money.

The night bartender who states that
he closed the saloon at 11:30 o'clock
sharp on Friday night says he does
not know how much money there was
in billiard receipts, but he knows that
the box was quite heavy. Probably the
thief got away with about \$40 or
\$50 in all.

SPIELER SPEAKS.

Opinion of Captain of S. M. S. Said
on Certain Points.

Captain Conrad Speller of the S. M.
S. Said, which sailed for Yokohama
Saturday morning, may not be very
proficient in the use of the English lan-
guage, but what he does say he evi-
dently means, which was proven by re-
marks made to a representative of this
paper the other day.

"Captain, what do you think of an-
nexation to America?" was asked.
"Oh annexation is very good for this
country—very good; but for America
not so good."

"Now, then, if America should gain
control of the Islands, and should sta-
tion war ships here, what do you think
of Pearl Harbor for a good place? Do
you think that they could be reached
by attacking ships?"

"Oh, sir, Pearl Harbor is magnificent.
You cannot find a better place. Yes,
place a torpedo this side, you place a

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair—
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Pro-
duced in Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

torpedo outside, and you fear nothing.
It is a magnificent place."

"Well, what do you think of the cli-
mate? Does it suit you fancy?"

"The climate could not be better, and
the people are just like the climate."

THEIR LICENSE
IS TAKEN AWAY.

Ogura & Co., Cannot Bring
Japanese Laborers Here.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS LICENSE

Ignorant of Cause—Supposed to be Jeal-
ous Rivalry—Contracts Have Been
Assigned to George Boardman—The
Company Under Heavy Bonds.

Something of a stir was caused in
sugar circles yesterday by the rumor
that the Japanese Government had can-
celed the license of Ogura & Co., con-
tractors for the supplying of labor to
the plantations on the Islands.

The manager of the Honolulu branch
received notification on Tuesday from
the main office, Osaka, to the effect that
no more laborers could be sent here on
their account, but the letter is said to
be absolutely without details as to
cause for the peremptory action on the
part of the Government. There have
been rumors, however, that complaints
had been made regarding the methods
in use in enforcing the collection of
passage money from the laborers. A
gentleman interested in the business
denies that there has ever been a com-
plaint made by a laborer brought here
under the auspices of this firm. He
states, however, that a rival organiza-
tion has been instrumental in causing
reports to be circulated against them,
and the action of the Government is
undoubtedly the result.

George Boardman, who has been as-
sociated with Ogura & Co. for the past
two years, conferred with the Honolulu
agents of the firm on Thursday, with
the result that orders for 1,000 laborers
which have not yet been filled were as-
signed to him by the firm. When this
was done Mr. Boardman at once deter-
mined to go to Japan and arrange with
the Government there to carry on the
work. Matsumura, head manager of
Ogura & Co., and Watanabe, represent-
ing the Hiroshima Immigration Com-
pany, left with Mr. Boardman on the
Gaelic yesterday. Messrs. Boardman
and Matsumura will go at once to Osaka
and after learning the particulars of
the difficulty Mr. Boardman will pro-
ceed to Tokyo and endeavor to have the
license transferred to himself.

At the Foreign Office or the Japanese
Consulate nothing had been heard of-
ficially regarding the action, but ad-
vice is expected by the China, due
on Monday.

Ogura & Co. have been established
here several years in contracting for
labor supply under a license from the
Government of Japan. As a guarantee
of the faithful performance of the terms
of the license, the firm deposited with
the Yokohama Specie Bank, in Tokyo,
20,000 yen, and with Bishop & Co. the
sum of \$20,000 gold.

As the firm's letter to Ogura & Co.
states that they will be obliged to carry
out the contracts and be responsible
for the 4,500 Japanese brought to the
country by them, the bonds will not
be released until the last contract ex-
pires, about three years hence.

IT LACKED INTEREST.

The Dove-Monsarrat Trial Re-
sembles the Blithe Contest.

The Monsarrat-Dove case was contin-
ued yesterday. After four days in the
witness box, three of which was
spent under cross-examination by At-
torney Kinney, Becky Pannet was per-
mitted to step down and out. The relief
did not come to her until after the noon
hour, and until it did her memory was
taxed to the utmost.

She could not remember other bills
than those handed counsel, but she
knew they represented \$2,000. Some
bills had been lost. As to dates, she
could not remember who she was
living with when Liliuokalani was de-
throned, but thought it was Dove.
She was married on Molokai in October, 1892,

and that was all she could remember,
except that she was married when she
asked to be put under the guardianship
of J. A. Magoon.

This answer brought out the fact that
her petition for guardianship, signed in
her marriage name, was signed April,
1893, or six months before she reckons
the date of her marriage.

Witness then related the circumstan-
ces of her meeting Dove on the Claude-
line, and of subsequent rides over the
lava beds of Maui.

A question as to previous testimony
given by the witness brought a sug-
gestion from Mr. Kinney. Then the
two legal lights sparred for points un-
til the decision was given Mr. Kinney.
Witness then denied that she had lived
in the same house with Dove until the
Maui trip had gone down in history
as an episode in their lives.

Here the questions were switched
back to the meeting on the Claudine
and the exact words of the co-defend-
ant. But too many things had trans-
pired since then and she could not re-
member. Another tack was taken and
the methods of the prosecution in em-
ploying detectives whose veracity was
not above 22 carats fine was question-
ed. Another tilt between the oppos-
ing counsel occupied the attention of
the court and three spectators for fif-
teen minutes.

Mr. Kinney was anxious to know if
Detective Hammer, an officer in the
employ of the government engaged in
private work, had cleaned his hands
of an imputation of perjury committed
three days ago and whether it was
right for the prosecution to use this
detective to strengthen a point during
Thursday when there was no court.
This man had said on the stand that
he saw Mr. Dove and Mrs. Monsarrat
at the circus when, as a matter of fact,
he had not. It had transpired that
private detective Aldrich had visited
the witness on Thursday and he wanted
to know for what purpose. The pro-
secution, he said, had in its employ
men who were known to have shaded
the truth in their testimony and if it
is true that those men spent Thursday
in efforts to secure evidence, no greater
indictment could be brought against it.

The judge sustained Mr. Thurston's
objection and Mr. Kinney noted an ex-
ception. Continuing the witness said
that Dove would not allow any of her
relatives to stop in the house.

Just here the pangs of hunger struck
the court and a recess was taken until
1:30, after which Miss Pannet con-
cluded her testimony and Mrs. Kahalewai
and John Robinson told what they knew
of the "goins on" around the house
while Dove and Becky were together.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises on Kanae Show
Good Work of Teachers.

Fourth Celebration at Lihue—Kameha-
meha Teachers "Doing"
the Island.

LIHUE (Kauai), July 11.—The clos-
ing exercises of the Kauai Industrial
School at Malumalu were largely at-
tended by the friends of the institution
and the general public. The boys, from
the smallest up, showed to very good
advantage, and the quiet and order with
which everything was done was worthy
of particular commendation. It was
an interesting and important occasion
in the history of the school, because of
the first graduating class. Four very
sensible looking young fellows, Edwin
Blake, Carl Ontal, Edward Kilauano
and John Kahaleli, received their di-
plomas and a few stirring words of
farewell from the principal, Miss A.
Bruce.

At noon the dining room doors were
thrown open and the public were in-
vited to a generous lunch, where the
malahini was initiated into the mys-
teries of poi, shrimps, inamono, kuluto,
etc. During the day the visitors were
interested in examining the very excel-
lent bits of workmanship from the
shops, including a writing desk and an
artistic music stand with close fitting
drawers and very good joints. Some
heavy and well made chairs suggested
the brawn arm of the blacksmith.

On Sunday special services of a baci-
laureate nature were held at the Li-
hue Church with an address to the
graduating class by Rev. J. M. Lydgate.
Though not large in numbers, the
school gives evidence of doing excellent
work, especially in industrial lines, and
is assuredly a very valuable benefaction
to the Island.

The national holiday of the Fourth of
July was celebrated at Lihue by a Na-
tional Guard rifle match. Harry Wis-
hard came out ahead with a score of 49,
and consequently holds the cake pre-
sented by Mrs. W. H. Rice. A luau
lunch was spread under the trees at
Kalapaki, to which the ladies and gen-
eral public were invited. About 200
people showed their appreciation of
this generosity. A short address of a
humorous character, suitable to the oc-
casion, was delivered by J. M. Lydgate.
One of the most noticeable features of
the occasion was the good order, gen-
iality and freedom from intoxication or
rowdiness.

A band of Kamehameha teachers
have been "doing" Kauai after a novel
fashion—on foot. Landing at Hanalei,
they explored the natural beauties of
that side of the Island, then made their
way to Lihue and thence to Koloa and
Hanapepe Valley and Falls. The big-
gest day's walk was eight miles,
done with surprising ease. They have
created a great deal of interest and
astonishment by the way. Old men
crept out to see them go by, and the
more vigorous followed along as boys
follow a circus procession. There were
various surmises as to what they were,
the general conclusion being that they
were a Salvation Army brigade, though
some supposed they were a new style of
foreign immigrants looking for work.

HAWAII IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM.

President Dole Has Not Banked
Coin Abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO IDYL KILLED.

Experience of Men Who Bought Land
in California—Ten Out of Eleven
Who Invested Lost Money—The
President's Devotion to Relatives.

Honolulu is such a wee bit of a place
in some respects that a man or woman
can do nothing that his neighbors will
not learn of and talk about. It some-
time happens that rumors are circulated
about individuals that are not strictly
true, though they may bear the blurred
finger marks of veracity itself.

One of the rumors which has been
going the rounds of Hawaii for the past
three years bears directly upon the
private matters of President Dole. It
has been used in different shapes, for
and against the President, but quite re-
cently it has drifted across the ocean
and is utilized by enemies of the Gov-
ernment in San Francisco as a sort of
campaign lie. When everything else
failed to show that the Government of
the Republic was not stable, its ene-
mies abroad submitted President Dole's
act in sending money to California as
an evidence of his lack of confidence.

A gentleman with some surplus cash
wanted to come to Honolulu and invest
it. He announced intention to his
friends and they at once tried to dis-
suade him. His story to a representa-
tive of the Advertiser is amusing.

"I wanted to come here," he said,
"and invest some money, but I was
scared out of it. I had heard the Gov-
ernment was not stable, and that an
overthrow might come at any time; but
I took that 'cum granum salis.' That
thing has been going the rounds too
long to have any weight with business
men, but when I was informed that
even President Dole was sending his
money to California for security rather
than let it remain in Honolulu, I began
thinking there might be some reason
for leaving my capital in the United
States until I could investigate."

"Did you understand that the Presi-
dent was sending his money there on
deposit or for investment?"

"Banking was the word used, and
that was what staggered me. Any one
has the right to invest his money, and
however he pleases. It might seem
strange for a man with the foresight
the President is credited with having,
to put his money into six per cent in-
vestments in the United States, when
he could realize more by investing it
here. As I have said, it might cause a
little wonderment on my part, but I
cannot say it would deter me from com-
ing down here if I was inclined to in-
vest my money. No, there was nothing
said about the money being sent for in-
vestment; it is understood in San Fran-
cisco that it is on deposit there."

"Slathers of it, I suppose," ventured
the reporter. "Now, let me ask if you
ever heard that the President has a
brother in California who has a large
family of children? Have you ever
heard that the President has a small
orange grove at Riverside? No! Well,
I will tell you.

"You are probably not aware that
back in 1888 the sugar industry in
Hawaii was a big thing; men interest-
ed in sugar had more money than they
knew what to do with and this coun-
try was on the crest of a financial
wave of prosperity. Makaweli, Ka-
huku and Ewa plantations were start-
ed so that men could get rid of their
surplus cash. President Dole was then
an associate justice of the super-
ior court at a salary that did not
trouble him to get rid of. Nor was it
large enough to permit him to become
a sugar baron.

"About this time there was a boom
in Southern California and a great
many people here were carried away
with the prospects of becoming rich
through the probable rise in real es-
tate there; thousands of dollars that
came to Honolulu men through sugar
investments went into the land over there.
Mr. Dole was not one of the lucky men
who grew suddenly opulent through
sugar, but he was human in his wish
to get in on the ground floor in Cali-
fornia land. The President's brother,
George, a resident of Riverside, got in
on the boom and held his land. In
1891, the President bought a small
orange grove near Riverside and has
held it ever since. That is the extent
of the President's investments in the
United States.

"In addition to President Dole's ex-
penses, which are large, and do not
leave much of a surplus for any kind
of investments, he has for years been
assisting his brother at Riverside in
the education of his large family of
children. The President has no children
and it has been a pleasure to him to
assist his brother in this way. Outside
of this expenditure and the conduct of
the orange grove which he bought in
1891 he has no investments outside of
the Hawaiian Islands.

"If he had put his money there in
those days, when things were prosper-
ous and he had followed in the foot-
steps of ten out of every eleven men
who invested their money there, he
would probably be using every dollar
above what he uses for living expenses
in the payment of his debts.

"If the President has 'money to
burn' there are opportunities for him
to invest it here. One of the gentle-
men who invested in California land
to the extent of nearly a hundred thou-
sand dollars in 1889, told me the other
day that he would sell out at fifty cents

on the dollar if he could get it and in-
vest it in sugar stock. This gentle-
man told me of a man who put a great
many thousand dollars in California
land about the time of the boom who
is today working in Honolulu for a
hundred dollars a month.

"President Dole is familiar with
these cases and he knows a good thing
when he sees it. If he had money to
invest he would not send it to Califor-
nia. If he has money to bank there
are institutions here for the purpose.
Your story is not a new one. It was
old last year and the President was
spoken to about it. The denial you
get now is the one he gave then, and
in this respect what was good in 1895
holds good today. With the exception
of the orange grove President
Dole's investments, if he has any, are
in Hawaii.

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the
Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock
noon of Thursday, July 30th, 1896, for
the construction of a Road from Ma-
kena to Kula.

Plans and Specifications can be seen
at the Office of the Superintendent of
Public Works, and also at the Office of
the Sheriff of Maui.

The Minister does not bind himself
to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 7th, 1896.

4347-1775-31

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC IN- STRUCTION—TEACHERS' EXAM- INATIONS.

Examinations for teachers' certifi-
cates of both primary and grammar
grades will be held in the High School,
Honolulu, August 25th, 26th and 27th,
1896. Particulars as to conditions,
branches and certificates can be had by
applying to the Deputy Inspector of
Schools. All teachers in the employ of
the Department of Public Instruction
who have not valid certificates for the
coming school year are required to pre-
sent themselves for examination. This
does not apply to those teachers who
hold first class primary certificates or
their equivalents.

HENRY E. COOPER,

Minister of Public Instruction.

Honolulu, July 7th, 1896.

4347-31 1775-21

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the fol-
lowing named lots in Pohnahawai and
Olaia, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at
auction at the office of E. D. Baldwin,
Hilo, Hawaii, on the 20th day of July,
1896, at 12 o'clock noon, under the
provisions of the Land Act 1895 for
Cash Freeholds.

| Lot No. | Location. | Acres | Upset Price. |
|---------|-------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 1. | Ponahawai | 23 | \$ 57.00 |
| 2. | Ponahawai | 53.5 | 321.00 |
| 3. | Ponahawai | 82.8 | 82.80 |
| 4. | Ponahawai | 108.7 | 217.40 |
| 5. | Ponahawai | 15.5 | 124.00 |
| 6. | Ponahawai | 17 | 136.00 |
| 7. | Ponahawai | 45 | 136.00 |
| 8. | Ponahawai | 29.9 | 183.30 |
| 9. | Ponahawai | 33.4 | 233.80 |
| 10. | Ponahawai | 46.9 | 234.50 |
| 11. | Ponahawai | 19.5 | 136.50 |
| 12. | Portion of lot 6, Olaia | 25 | 250.00 |

No person will be allowed to pur-
chase more than one lot

ON MOLOKAI AND AT HANA, MAUI.

Crowds joined in Celebrating
Republic's Anniversary.

BASEBALL AND SHOOTING MATCH.

Grossed Pla. Horse Races and all the
Features of an Old Time—Leimann
Down the Leliehuas—Luna and
Lance—Prizes at Shooting Match.

HALAWA (Molokai), July 9.—The
second anniversary of the existence of
the Hawaiian Republic was celebrated
by the residents of Molokai in real
grand style. Ulaupue was the center of
attraction. During the early part of the
day people from twenty miles around
—from Halawa on the extreme north
—from Kaunakakai on the other end
—began assembling at Ulaupue. Na-
tives of both sexes and all ages turned
out to enjoy a real good time. The
grounds were literally covered with hu-
man beings on horseback. No less than
three hundred horses, mules and jack-
asses of all kinds, lean and fat, graced
the grounds.

The first event on the program was a
base ball match between the Leimann
and the Leliehuas. Both teams
were from Kamalo and had uniforms of
gray colors.

The game began a little before 10
o'clock. The most disinterested persons
were chosen umpires, for in truth they
had traveled twenty miles from Halawa
to umpire the game. The decisions
of Messrs. Nakaleka and Keola, though
their rulings were not quite up to date,
were respected by the players. After
nearly three hours of hard playing the
Leimann were declared winners, the
score being: Leimann, 10; Leliehuas, 8.
No ill feelings were noticed.

At noon the horse races commenced.
The Kaunakakai cowboys had brought
with them three of their best horses,
and expected to sweep everything on
the race course. Their horses were of
medium size and were termed "Kauna-
kakakai deerhounds."

The first race was between McCorriston's
horse, "Why Not," and the "Kauna-
kakakai deerhound." Spark. The two
horses started well together, but when
they had gone about one hundred yards
the Kaunakakai horse took a fancy to
hurdling, and so turned aside and jumped
over a three-foot stone fence. The
rider, a native lad of but a dozen sum-
mers, was thrown on the ground and
the horse ran furiously into the sea.

The boy was picked up and taken over
to Dr. Mouritz, who attended to his
wounds. The forehead of the boy was
badly cut, but not seriously. The horse
was caught after much trouble and an-
other boy was obtained and lashed on
to the animal's back without a saddle.

The horses were started again with
the new and inexperienced rider. The
course was three-quarters of a mile.
McCorriston's "Why Not" won by a
length. Purse, \$10. The new rider was
blamed for losing the race.

The next event was a race between
two Kamalo horses and one from Kauna-
kakakai. The Kaunakakai steed won
the race. Purse, \$7.

The last and most exciting event of
the day was a quarter-mile dash be-
tween "Why Not" and an exceedingly
small horse from Kaunakakai. The latter
looked almost a colt alongside of
"Why Not," but appearances are very
deceiving. "Why Not" gained a length
at the start, and at half the distance
the horses were tie; but at the last
half the Kaunakakai hound increased
his speed and passed the goal two
lengths ahead, amid loud cheers and
wild exclamations. The spectators went
wild, and for several minutes enthusi-
asm knew no bounds. Purse, \$5.

At the close of the races, the large as-
sembly numbering several hundred, re-
paired to the spacious grounds of Mr.
Haiku, a well to do native of the place.
Here a large lanai was erected and be-
neath it fair maidens and lovely youths
of Molokai danced to the music of an
old out-of-tune accordion. Native music
would have answered the purpose
much better.

Within the main house Mr. and Mrs.
Haiku entertained a select few to a
well laid out luncheon. The elite of Kamalo
were here in goodly numbers. A second
table was laid out well laden with eat-
ables of all kinds, and the vast multi-
tude were invited to partake of the
many good things. All responded to
the call and a rush ensued. However,
all were well supplied and all were sat-
isfied. The host and hostess attended
to the wants of their guests in a most
highly pleasing and satisfactory man-
ner.

After the luncheon was kept up
until midnight. The scene was very or-
derly; no drinks, and only two police-
men were present.

Messrs. J. F. Brown and F. R. Day
and their servants spent their Fourth
of July at Mosia Falls, the beautiful
falls situated at the head of Halawa
Valley. A member of the party fell
into the stream and was rescued by the
one-eyed native guide. The event pro-
vided the chief amusement for the party.
It was a gala day with them never-
theless.

Halawa natives are a lot of hardy,
sturdy, industrious fellows. From early
morn till evening you see them at work,
either in taro patches, baking taro or
pounding poi in their primitive method
—pounding taro with stones on a large
flat board. They say native-made poi
is oily. School boys who have returned
for their summer vacation are all busy
at work.

Halawa people are supplying over
five hundred bundles of 21-pound pains
every week now to the leper settlement.
The balance of three hundred or more

bundles are supplied by Wallua people.
Mrs. Paehaole and Kaue are the largest
shippers of paini from here.
Mr. Paehaole has a banana grove
here of the variety known as Moa. They
are fine large ones, and perhaps twice
as large as the specimen exhibited by
Mr. Chester Doyle. I have sent some to
H. E. McIntyre Bros., but they are of
medium size; large ones are not ripe
yet.

HOW HANA CELEBRATED.

Good Shooting Match and Other
Sports.

HANA, (Maui), July 9.—The Fourth
of July was celebrated here in a very
enjoyable manner. The day was be-
gun by a salute of 13 anvils at sunrise,
and in the forenoon a series of shoot-
ing contests was participated in by
some of the residents of the district.
The prizes were presented by K. S.
Gjerdrum, the popular manager of
Hana Plantation, and distributed to
the winners by the Misses Reuter,
Sommerfeld and Sorenson. In the af-
ternoon a series of sports suitable for
the day was taken part in by many.
Below is a distribution of the celebra-
tion:

FIRST SHOOTING MATCH.

200 yards Rifle, off hand, Blount
Military Target.

First Prize, Gold Medal, won by H.
C. Ovenden, score 41.

Second Prize, Silver Medal, won by
R. Strauch, score 39.

Third Prize, Silver Match Safe, won
by N. Omsted, score 38.

Fourth Prize, Pair of Baby Slippers,
won by Dr. McGittigan, score 37.

SECOND SHOOTING MATCH.

100 yards, 22 calibre Rifle, Blount
Military Target reduced to one-half
size.

First Prize, Pocket Flask, won by C.
Tuch, score 39.

Second Prize, Gold Link Cuff But-
tons, won by P. McLane, score 38.

Third Prize, Bottle of Champagne,
won by H. C. Ovenden, score 38.

Fourth Prize, Baby Hood, won by
Dr. McGittigan, score 37.

THIRD SHOOTING MATCH.

50 yards, Pistol or Revolver, off
hand, Standard American Target.

First Prize, Gold Enamelled Scarf
Pin, won by H. C. Ovenden, score 87.

Second Prize, Box of Cigars, won by
C. Tuch, score 80.

Third Prize, Shaving Glass, won by
P. McLane, score 80.

After this match was over, and the
prizes all distributed, everybody ad-
joined to the luncheon shed, where a
plentiful repast was served by some of
the Hana belles, and the afternoon
sports were then opened by the arrival
on the scene of a procession of an-
tiques and horribles, mounted upon
donkeys. After that came a donkey
race, greasy pole, three-legged race,
high jump, tug of war, two egg races,
a running race and a sack race. The
day was closed by a few horse races,
and everyone dispersed after a most
enjoyable day.

CAUGHT WITH OPIUM.

Custom House Officers Search Chinese
Passengers From Kahului

A Find of Opium in the Sales of Shoes.

Owner Arrested and Taken to
the Police Station.

The custom house officers have made
a start toward bagging opium, and if
they keep up the record of Sunday they
will have quite a collection of the slip-
pery stuff, as well as the owners of the
same.

When the Claudine came in early on
Sunday morning Captain Elvin and
Guard Kanahu were on the wharf, wait-
ing to search the Chinese passengers
from Kahului.

One of the number came down the
gang plank with two baskets of clothes
and other articles, and was allowed to
pass on. Next to him came another
Chinese man with two small trunks on
a stick placed across his shoulders. These
were put down on the wharf and the
officers got to work.

Kanahu came across ten pairs of thick
soled Chinese shoes in one of these
trunks, and after thoroughly examining
them came to the conclusion that they
contained opium, which was found to
be the case when one of the shoes was
ripped open. Out of the ten pairs, six
shoes were found, each with a half-
pound tin of opium neatly stowed away
in the sole. The owner was arrested
and taken to the station house, where
he now awaits trial.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures
colds, croup and whooping cough. It
is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale
by all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 104.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii.
In Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER
and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the
firm name of Bishop and Company, plain-
tiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator
with the will annexed of the Estate of
Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the
Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, de-
ceased, under said will, and JANE
WALKER, Executrix under the will of
J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McIN-
TYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor
under the will of said J. S. Walker; TA-
LULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FRED-
ERICK R. HAYSELDEN, her husband;
WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a
corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN,
LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK
R. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor;
DAVID KALAKAHA HAYSELDEN, a
minor; and KACHOBI K. HAYSELDEN,
a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceed-
ings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and
sale, made in the above entitled suit and
Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is
hereby given that the property hereunder
described will be sold at public auction at
the Court House (Alilani Hale) in Hono-
lulu Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on
WEDNESDAY, August 28th, at 12 o'clock
Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said
Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

The following in said Honolulu located
makai of the Executive Building, west of
the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera
House and having a frontage on King, Mi-
lani and Queen Streets, described as
follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on
west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on
the rear (makai) end of the Opera House
79 feet; on Milani Street 291 feet, from
the end of the Opera House to Queen
Street; thence on Queen Street 242.5 feet;
thence from Queen Street to King Street
392.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide
from Richard Street into lot and contain-
ing an area of 129,125 sq. feet more or less.
The aforesaid property consisting of:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on
King Street in Honolulu, comprising the
homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned
in deed of Chas. T. Guek, Administrator,
dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber
70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear
of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in
deed of G. W. Kawesumai to W. M. M.
Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in
Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen
Street in Honolulu, described in Royal
Patent 6778, Apana I, L. C. A. 6428-B,
mentioned in deed of A. J. Cartwright, Exe-
cutor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st,
1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-169.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen
Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage
from Kalo and Kalaina to B. Borres, dated
August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55,
folios 450-452.

Also: All the following property in La-
haina Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina
known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned
in deed of Emma Kaleialanani and others
to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of
record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina
being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in
deed from Kalo and Kalaina to W. M. Gibson
dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62,
folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina
described in L. C. A. 5819-B, Royal Patent
1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

Also: All of the property on the Island
of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch,
so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M.
Gibson, and consisting of the following
property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as
the Ahupuaa of Pamaui, containing 5897
1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No.
7093, and in deed from L. Halealea, Liber
16, folios 294 and 295.

Second.—All that tract of land known as
the Ahupuaa of Kealikapu, containing
1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144,
conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of
J. O. Dennis, Guardian, dated March 8,
1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as
the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing
3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent
6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by
deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above
named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described
in Royal Patent 5045, containing 128 acres,
conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of
William Beder, dated September 27, 1875,
of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land de-
scribed in Royal Patent 3029, containing an
area of 236.68 acres, and all the title con-
veyed by deed of Keikua and others to
W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of
record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed
of Kealaku to W. M. Gibson, dated De-
cember 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio
389, and in deed from Kealaku to W. M.
Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in
Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land con-
veyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of
Uliama Paakani, dated November 27,
1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33,
and described in Land Commission
Award 8566, Royal Patent 5137, containing
39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in
Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 52.7-
100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by
Pupai, by deed dated April 24, 1894, re-
corded in Liber 30, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land
Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by
Kamakia and others to W. M. Gibson by
deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in
Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land
Commission Award 10,038, containing 772-
100 acres, conveyed by Kaiolo to W. M.
Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of
record in Liber 19, page 467.

Tenth.—All that land described in L.
C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and
others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated
January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24,
folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in
Royal Patent 4766 conveyed by Keawea-
mahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed
dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39,
folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in
Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041,
conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M.
Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of
record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in
Royal Patent 363, to Kaina conveyed by
K. Kaina, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated
May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 95, folio
129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said
Island of Lanai of which the said W. M.
Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to
on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the
31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian
Government of Paomai containing 9078
acres, and of Kamoku, containing 8291
acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual
rental \$500, payable semi-annually in ad-
vance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia An-
pani, Pailani and Kamau, containing 8390
acres, expiring June 23, 1908, annual rental
\$1850, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-
ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907,
annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually
in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, con-
taining 7800 acres, expiring February 9,
1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-
annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Isl-
and of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the
31st day of August 1887, so far as the
same may be assigned without incurring
any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows:
The sheep, cattle and horses belonging
to the said estate of W. M. Gibson de-
parting on said Island of Lanai, numbering
24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more
or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all
wood presses, wagons, carts, harnesses,
tools, implements, chattels, household fur-
niture and effects belonging to the estate
of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of
Lanai.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Third.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby.

Fourth.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Other PROPERTY.
First.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Third.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Fourth.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Other PROPERTY.
First.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Third.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Fourth.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Other PROPERTY.
First.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Third.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Fourth.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Other PROPERTY.
First.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Third.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Fourth.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Other PROPERTY.
First.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2,
to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Third.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15,
1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57,
to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note
and debt secured thereby, assigned to W.
M. Gibson assignment of record in Liber
105, folio 189.

Fourth.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kala-
ina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29
18

WHAT KAU FOLKS SAY.

Pithy Notes From a Kind Friend in the "Rainless" District.

All About Pole and Her Present Nap as Well as Other Notes of General Interest.

The following items were received in a letter from a Pahaia, Kau, correspondent yesterday:

"Monday, July 6.—About three quarters of an inch of rain fell here yesterday, and the planters and ranchers are smiling benignly in consequence. The rain was badly needed.

"Wednesday, July 8.—Steamer Kaula arrived at 3 p. m. She will take sugar at Honaunau and return to Honolulu on Saturday.

"Three tourists, nicely browned, arrived by the W. G. Hall. They will take in the Volcano and Doleway.

"The forest fires at Kapapala and vicinity were partially put out by heavy rains on Monday. The buds are beginning to come out again on the burned forest trees, and the crows are singing another song.

"F. Wilburton, of Pinney's directory, is expected in Kau on Sunday. The people are thinking of forming a Mutual Protective Union for the time being.

"Hutchinson plantation has made about 7,000 bags of sugar since the last trip of the Hall, and the Chinese band played on during the rain.

"Doleway is going up to the volcano, and thinks he will come back flush. He will take no matches along, as he thinks to play the old trick of lighting his pipe through a hole in the ground.

"Punaluu is still here, for which fact everyone is thankful. A certain Englishman took a large part of it away on his shoes on two trips ago of the Hall, but this is gradually being restored to us by the action of the waves."

OVER THE TEACUPS.

It is the season for the fitting of tired teachers and restless pupils. At our wharves we see them starting to wing their flight across the blue Pacific or the troublous inter-island channels, which they leave in search of rest. When we have flung after them our last leis and waved our last farewells to the steamers that bear our friends, we turn our faces mauka, and let our horses homeward plod their weary way. As for us we sit back and with knitted brows wonder why the children are so tired, why the teachers are so worn. Is it stern necessity or is it poor management that exacts its yearly tribute of broken-down forces from our teachers and scholars? Let us consider the case of the teachers. Perhaps the Class in Child Study next year will tell us how the children can be educated with less wear and tear on their bodies.

First of all, I call in our convenient scape-goat, the climate. Many of our teachers are imported from the States where the yearly tonic of frost enables them to maintain a good average of vigor in spite of the excessive strain of teaching. Here on the contrary, where they "need to live two years to become acclimated, and every second year need to go and recuperate in colder climates," they cannot indulge in the same intensity of work without serious consequences. Our climate is beautiful. It insists upon being appreciated. If the earnest teacher who comes here expects to teach with the same fine disregard of weather she felt at home, she will find heaven and earth conspiring against her. The very air is freighted with indolence. A strange lassitude benumbs her will. A severe routine can only be maintained by struggling, and it is the struggle that kills.

If in school matters the powers that be would consider the climate, and what it will allow in the long run, our educational boards would less often appear Egyptian taskmasters. Alas! school boards also feel the pressure. So like the pyramid-builders, they keep to the good old way, wearing out each set of workers in about three years, then scouring other countries for more victims.

Especially is this the case with our boarding schools. One is aptly termed the "Lady-killer." It grants to its teacher-slaves a daily diet of eight hours or more of arduous responsibility—teaching, dormitory duty and general superintendence. It adds weekly dissipation of study-hour and housecleaning oversight, and throws in a few iddits extra, like escorting pupils to Church, Sunday School or Prayer-meeting. The whole banquet of work is crowned by one or more weeks of vacation duty, a dainty even more indigestible than any yet offered to palates already jaded.

One way of varying this diet might be to relieve the teachers of their policeman duty by introducing into all work of the spirit of the honor examinations of Princetown and Cornell, working towards the goal of independence. Our teachers sometimes wonder how much we trade on their missionary spirit, and how much overwork the aforesaid "spirit" implies. Not long since, a certain school in Honolulu adopted the college system of marks, vastly more rational than the 92.97 per cent. method. Yet it is a fact that this new way of marking was hotly denounced by some on the ground that it made the teachers' work easier!

Many applicants for positions in our Hawaiian schools do not realize the demands that will be made upon their strength. A month's work often proves far more severe than the imagination had promised. It would be well for these aspiring teachers to dwell insistently upon the hardship of the work and the peculiarity of our climate, in order to discourage those in poor health. Even teachers with good mental and physical equipment find besides their school work other conflicting demands. Some social recreation is needful for their best service, and church work offers delightful affluence. Let such be warned: The triple alliance of school, church and society is like its prototype a veritable friend.

There are of course of some teachers who do not have a sufficient margin in their education. Training is cost-

ly. Free opportunities do not cover special study in the higher departments of learning. The salaries paid are too trifling to induce costly preparation for drawing them; and so year after year the pressure of necessity compels hundreds of unprepared teachers to march in the rank and file of young America's instructors and ours. It means teachers but little ahead of their pupils. It means work and worry, often failure in teaching.

Sometime, however, little Hawaii will follow the wise example of Germany and provide liberal instruction in our normal schools. Sometime candidates will pass comprehensive examinations before they are admitted to the bar of teachers. Sometime the teachers' certificate will represent thorough training at the expense of the State. Sometime educational appropriations will be doubled, when we realize that thus we save expense in prisons, workhouses and reformatories. Sometime the head, heart and hand of every child in our land will be trained by benignant Hawaii.

To quote General Armstrong, much of the educational work now done is "hospital work, but it must be done." In honor's name let it not be at such terrible cost to our teachers!

SIBYL.

A WEEK IN SOCIETY.

The usual ladies' day was held at the Pacific Tennis Club Wednesday afternoon, with Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Miss Paris, Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dodge, Miss Kitchen and a number of others present.

Mr. and Mrs. Suhr gave a party to the Pali on Sunday, to which were invited some twenty-four of the officers of the S. M. S. Salda. Luncheon was served at the house, with the Kawaihau Club present to furnish the music.

On Saturday a number of the Mexican and Austrian officers took in the Lucas luau at Niu, in company with some of their friends. They appreciated to the full the novelty of the feast, and did not hesitate to dip their fingers into the poi bowl.

A dinner for officers of the S. M. S. Salda was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Suhr, Nuanu, Thursday evening. The table was beautifully decorated with red carnations in profusion. Those present were Misses Kate McGrew, Hasforth, Grace Robertson, Grau, Lieutenants Moutonne, Suzich, Dr. Noble of the Salda and Messrs. Schultze and A. Isenberg.

Bright and early Friday a party to the Pali was given by Mr. and Mrs. Renjes, with Mrs. Neumann, Mrs. Suhr, Misses Finckler, Grau, Agnes Walker, Belle Walker, Emily Ladd, Admiral Monasterio, Captain Miguel Pozo, Lieutenants Baez and Gonzales and F. A. Schaefer present. Upon returning a luncheon was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Renjes, Nuanu.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann entertained Admiral Monasterio and officers of the Zaragoza at a dinner Thursday evening. Pink carnations, white silver holders and bon-bons were the decorations of the table. Those present, besides the admiral, were Mr. and Mrs. Renjes, Misses Finckler, Kate Cornwell, Kulamann Ward, Captain Pozo, Dr. Class, three midshipmen of the Zaragoza, and Mr. H. Focke.

Consul and Mrs. Renjes gave a dinner for the admiral and officers of the Zaragoza, Monday evening. There were present Mrs. Neumann, Misses Finckler, Kate McGrew, May Atkinson, Zoe Atkinson, Grace Robertson, Agnes Walker, Admiral Monasterio, Captain Miguel Pozo, Lieutenants Baez and Gonzales, Paymaster Lisandro Rocherol, Chief Engineer George E. Coward, F. A. Schaefer, E. Suhr and H. Focke.

With the arrival of the Mexican corvette Zaragoza in port-Honolulu society may be said to have taken a new lease of life, which it is to be hoped will not die an ignominious death when the gay cavaliers from Mexico are out on the ocean blue, speeding away toward Japan, the beginning of which event has been postponed from today until some time Sunday. The past week has been devoted almost entirely to the entertainment of the Mexican guests, and below will be found some of the principal events given in honor of Admiral Monasterio and others of the Zaragoza.

The most successful reception that has ever been given aboard the U. S. S. Adams was held yesterday afternoon, when the ship was one mass of beautiful decorations in flags and bunting. The officers made each and every one of their guests feel perfectly at home, and by their actions brought to them the fact that they were present for the purpose of having a good time. This spirit was communicated to every one, and hence the most successful afternoon spent aboard. The Kawaihau Club was present and furnished the music for the dance. Among those present were Captain Miguel Pozo and officers of the Mexican corvette Zaragoza, officers of the S. M. S. Salda, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Ballou, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Shortridge, Mr. and Mrs. Williams of San Francisco, Judge and Mrs. Frear, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Spencer, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Misses Kate McGrew, Clara Fuller, Sadie Carter, Kulamann Ward, Nellie Kitchen, Belle Carter, King (2), Schmidt, Afong (3), Shortridge, Anderson, Grace, Campbell, Harriet Lewers, Messrs. Tarn McGrew, Oscar Herold, Veltessen, Afong, Carter and a large number of others.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the very best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredricktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

CUTICURA



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER, DODD AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châles, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AT—

COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase under wear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Careful Furnishers

Residing on the Islands, from Niihau to Hawaii, are coming to depend upon this

Upholstery Department

Of ours, and the gentlemanly artist who designs and executes the dainty bits of decoration, as well as the more solid business of

MATTRESS MAKING.

We are prepared to take your NEW HOUSE in hand and turn it over to you a

THING

— OF — BEAUTY.

from end to end.

The cost will be as YOU SAY, but not a penny too much.

Is there FURNITURE to

REUPHOLSTER

The time to have it done cheapest is now. Tapestries, Damasks, Velvets, Cretonnes are cheap enough and every advantage is thrown in your way.

There's nothing in the Upholstery Line we cannot do; nothing we cannot do to please you, whether it be building a Portiere Couch or varnishing a chair.

Suppose you try us.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers, CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 34 Post Street, - - San Francisco. FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

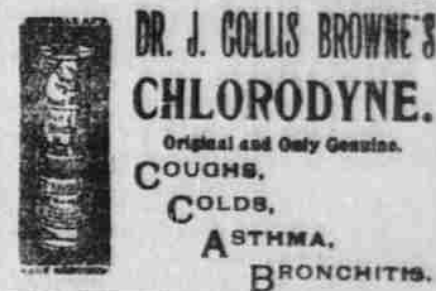
Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Pains, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company, Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Lito Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spruce's Block, Honolulu, H. I.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

DID IT BELONG TO THE NORMA?

Portion of the Log of the Lehua Suggests It.

CAPTAIN MACAULEY FOUND IT.

Dope That Washed Ashore Believed to be a Portion of Norma's Cargo. Shock in the Bay Proves to be a Box—The Buoy Has Disappeared.

The finding of opium tins in Lahaina bay is a vindication of the work done by the Lehua to the extent that the information furnished the Government, on which the revenue steamer was sent out, was correct.

On that expedition, quite late one afternoon, Captain Macauley and Port Surveyor Sanders were out in small boats trawling the bay. Suddenly Captain Macauley felt his trawl strike something at the bottom of the bay. The trawling ceased and a native diver was sent down, but he remained but a moment. Coming back to the surface of the water, he reported that there was a shark lying on the bottom, and he was afraid to stay down. The captain said it was preposterous, and gave him instructions to go down again, and handed him a knife to protect himself with in case he was attacked.

When the diver came up the second time he reported a box, instead of a shark, at the bottom.

The captain shouted to Sanders that he had found the opium, but Sanders was so busy watching his own boat, which was being blown to leeward, that he did not pay much attention to Macauley. The latter fixed a buoy to his trawl, intending to continue his search the next morning, as it had grown too dark to do anything further that night.

With the drifting or blowing of Sanders' boat his trawl pulled Macauley's buoy out of position, how far he could not determine, but when he went to look for it next day it was away from the box. Before he could search further orders were received to return home.

The matter was reported to Captain Andrews on Maui, but he considered the tale too fishy to give it much credence. At all events, the opium was not heard of again until portions of it washed up on the Maui beach a few days ago.

The scheme for hunting for the opium that trip was one of Deputy Collector McStocker's, and he believes that if the Lehua had not been taken out of commission when she was the great bulk of the opium that is said to have been thrown overboard from the Norma would have been found by the Government agents.

Docked at Boston.

BOSTON, June 27.—After leaving at sea for 26 days, the American bark Edward May, from New York to Honolulu, reached here yesterday. She sprung a leak on June 1 in latitude 39 N., longitude 63 W., which steadily increased until the bark made several inches of water per hour. On June 7 it was decided to put the vessel about and bear away for Boston, where both the vessel and cargo are owned. Upon being surveyed a leak found above the load line in the top of the hull. The vessel was towed to the wharf, and the leak was repaired by a piece of metal twenty-four inches long and one inch in diameter. The point of that needle was sharp so as to penetrate the flesh of the whale easily.

San Francisco Shipping.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on these islands: June 25—Brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, 22 days from Honolulu. June 26—Bark Annie Johnson, Matson, 27 days from Honolulu. June 27—British steamer Gaelic, Pearne, 7 days from Honolulu. June 28—Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, Drew, 23 days from Honolulu. June 29—Schooner Aloha, 24 days from Honolulu; schooner Jennie Wand, Christiansen, 21 days from Honolulu. June 30—Bark Alden Besse, Potter, 35 days from Honolulu. July 1—U. S. S. Charleston, Coffin, 8 days from Honolulu; schooner John G. North, Rasmussen, 21 days from Honolulu.

From the South Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Tropic Bird brings news to the effect that there is great suffering among the inhabitants of the Marquesas Islands, owing to the ravages of a kind of leprosy known to the natives as "Faa." Over a third of the entire population has been stricken down with this affliction, and in consequence business there is practically at a standstill. The sufferers become utterly helpless and die lingering deaths.

Sea Water Made Palatable.

It is now claimed that sea water can be converted into a pleasant, wholesome and palatable drink by citric acid, which precipitates chloride of sodium. Instead of condensing apparatus for use at sea, a bottle of citric acid should be made a part of every wrecked mariner's outfit.

Iroquois in a Collision.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The bark Powell which cleared the 21st for Charleston, S. C., was run into by the ship Iroquois of Bath, Maine, from Honolulu for New York, sugar laden. The Iroquois cut her down to the water's edge.

Looking for Sea Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—One of the most agreeable sea billets is that of Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific sta-

tion, where Admiral Beardslee is on duty. The Admiral's two years' tour of duty on the station will have expired in August, and he has asked for another year's duty in command of the fleet. This is likely to be refused, owing to the large number of officers who are anxious for sea duty, and who are entitled to some such command by virtue of their rank and services ashore. In the list of those who want the place are Commodore J. A. Howell of League Island Navy Yard, and Commodore George Dewey, Howell was formerly in charge of the ordnance shops in this city. Dewey was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and is now at the head of the Board of Inspection.

TRANSATLANTIC RACING.

The Lucania Breaks the Record for 24 Hours Sailing.

NEW YORK, June 26.—There was much excitement among the passengers on the steamers St. Paul and Lucania on their inward trips just completed. The Cunarder first sighted the flyer of the American line ahead of her at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It was not until 6:30 o'clock this morning that the mighty Britisher worked her way abreast of the Yankee, and the Lucania had not left quarantine before the St. Paul was boarded by the health officer. Passengers on the Lucania were outspoken in praise of the St. Paul and spoke high praise of her performance. The Lucania beat her own best record for 24 hours run of 560 knots by rolling off 562 knots from noon yesterday until noon today. The best days of the run was made during the same period and was 540 knots. Her best previous performance was 522 knots, made on May 15. Her average speed this trip was 20.44 knots per hour, as against 20.32 knots last trip.

Wreck of the Scottish Dales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 28.—The British ship Scottish Dales, Captain McCarthy, from Tacoma, April 28th for Port Pirie, has been totally wrecked near Valtoa. All the crew landed at Suava. The Scottish Dales was a double-decked ship of nearly 2,000 tons register. She sailed from Liverpool and was owned by W. H. Ross & Co.

WHALING WITH LIVE WIRES

A Captain Who Will Load the Harpoon With 10,000 Volts.

Now it is proposed to fit out a whaling vessel with a dynamo and kill whales by a current of electricity sent through the harpoon. The salt had so much faith in his scheme that he has engaged an electrician to build a dynamo that would generate an alternating current of 10,000 volts. That dynamo and he will rig up in his ship, and then he will sail away to the north to capture the whale in a fin-de-siecle manner.

Captain Charles W. Hershell, of Halifax, owner and commander of the whaling vessel Rosalie, is the man who intends to wipe out the customs and traditions of the whaling industry with a small wire and a large dynamo. As to the method of application, the captain explained it to a New York writer as follows:

"I am going to place the dynamo on the whaler and not put it in operation until the whaling grounds are reached. On board I will have a big reel of heavily insulated wire.

"The reel will be placed in the smaller boat, in which we go out to meet the whale. We shall have several thousand feet of wire on the reel. One end will be connected with the dynamo. At the other end, which will be in the smaller boat, will be a hard rubber stick about four feet in length. The wire will run through that stick, so that it may be handled easily and safely.

"At the end of the stick will be attached a piece of metal twenty-four inches long and one inch in diameter. The point of that needle will be sharp so as to penetrate the flesh of the whale easily.

"The hard rubber stick and the big needle will be used just as we use the harpoon today. When near the big fish, as near as we can get in the old way, the harpooner will throw the electric barb.

"At the time there will be a current of 10,000 volts running through the wire. When the point of the needle strikes the whale a current connection will be formed with the dynamo and the whale will get the full shock of the high voltage and will be dead in the fraction of a second."—Ex.

BORN.

WOOD—In Honolulu, July 12, 1896, to the wife of Arthur B. Wood, a son.

WHARF AND WAVE.

AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, July 13, 10 p. m.—The weather is cloudy; wind, light N.

The C. A. S. S. Mowara is due here from Vancouver and Victoria on Thursday, July 18.

The ship Tillie E. Starbuck will sail for New York with a full cargo of sugar on or about July 20th.

After taking on coal and discharging what freight she had for this port, the China continued on her trip to San Francisco at 6 p. m.

The American schooner H. C. Wright instead of the barkentine Amelia sailed for Mahukona yesterday morning. The Amelia is still discharging lumber at Allen & Robinson's wharf and when she does sail, will go directly to the Sound.

The Mexican corvette Zaragoza, Miguel Pozo, commander, sailed for Yokohama at about 9 a. m. yesterday. As she was steaming out of the harbor the U. S. S. Adams signalled her by means of the international code, "Wish you a pleasant voyage."

The American schooner General McPherson, Carter master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 23 days from Ensenada in Magdalena Bay, Mexico, with a cargo of guano for Castle & Cooke. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

| DATE | BAROMETER | WIND | TEMPERATURE | HUMIDITY | SEA |
|---------|-----------|------|-------------|----------|-----|
| July 13 | 30.14 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 14 | 30.15 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 15 | 30.16 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 16 | 30.17 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 17 | 30.18 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 18 | 30.19 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 19 | 30.20 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 20 | 30.21 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 21 | 30.22 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 22 | 30.23 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 23 | 30.24 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 24 | 30.25 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 25 | 30.26 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 26 | 30.27 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 27 | 30.28 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 28 | 30.29 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 29 | 30.30 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 30 | 30.31 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |
| July 31 | 30.32 | SE | 80.00 | 80.00 | 4 |

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| DATE | High Tide | Low Tide | High Tide | Low Tide | High Tide | Low Tide |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| July 13 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 14 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 16 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 17 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 18 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 19 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 20 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 21 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 22 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 23 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 24 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 25 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 26 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 27 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 28 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 29 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 30 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |
| July 31 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 | 10:15 | 4:15 |

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from Due.
Bk Kociscio, Newcastle Due
C. A. S. S. Mowara, Vancouver, July 16
O. S. S. Australia, San Fran. July 17
O. S. S. City of Peking, S. F. July 18
O. S. S. Mariposa, San Fran. July 30

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina.
MERCHANTMEN.
(This list does not include coasters.)
Haw. schr Norma, Rosehill, Kusaie, Gilbert Islands.
Haw. bk Mauna Ala, Smith, Newcastle.
Am. schr Transit, Jorgensen, San F.
Am. bk Highland Light, Hughes, Newcastle.
Am. ship Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, Astoria.
Am. bk Martha Davis, Soule, S. F.
Am. bkline Amelia, Ward, Eureka.
Am. schr General McPherson, Carter, Ensenada, Mexico.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, July 10.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Am. schr. General McPherson, Carter, from Ensenada, Mexico.
Saturday, July 11.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Simr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Sunday, July 12.
Stmr. Iwaland, Smythe, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kapaia.
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Everett, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii.
Monday, July 13.
R. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from Yokohama and Hong Kong.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, July 10.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Pearne, for China and Japan.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Waimanalo.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Am. schr. Helen N. Kimball, Helligsen, for Kahului.
Saturday, July 11.
S. M. S. S. Salda, Conrad Spieler, for Yokohama.
Am. bk Matilda, Swenson, for Port Blakely.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Waimanalo and Kahului.
Sunday, July 12.
Mexican corvette Zaragoza, Miguel Pozo, for Yokohama.
Monday, July 13.
Stmr. Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii.
Stmr. Mokoli, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Am. schr. H. C. Wright, Olsen, for Kahului.
P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina and Hamakua ports, at 9 a. m.
Stmr. Iwaland, Smythe, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m. (Mikahala route).

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 10—L. E. Atwater, P. A. Dias and 15 on deck.
From Ensenada, Mexico, per sch General McPherson, July 10—Mrs. Carter and Miss Fobtain.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 10—Judge A. W.

Carter, A. Herbert, J. K. Miller, Jas. McAndrews, Geo. McDougall, Miss Annie Doherty, Miss Maggie Doherty, Miss Lydia Pail, Miss Louisa Burgess, Mrs. Fred. Carter and child, Mrs. Brumenger, Mrs. Akana, Chong Hing and wife, Akana and son, Akima and wife and 46 on deck.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Waialeale, July 11—Miss Nellie Richard, Miss May Waite, E. P. Dole, H. R. Hitchcock, J. K. Kahookano and 1 deck passenger.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 12—W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. C. F. Linder, Mr. Scrimger, F. M. Husted, J. Campbell, T. P. Harris, Jno. Richardson, Miss R. Panti, Miss L. Taylor, Miss J. Cornwell, H. Vida and wife, E. B. Friel, Miss E. Wilcox, Miss M. Wilcox, Mrs. Abbott, J. S. McCandless, Hop Yune, Ah Wah, Apana and 58 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Iwaland, July 12—Miss H. C. Grandall, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eassie, F. L. Waldron, Mrs. L. Paulo, E. L. Roeder, Mrs. Gonsalves, Mrs. Sturgeon, Miss Clymer, Mr. Lyman, R. H. Worrall, Mr. Rugg, S. Heva, Hing Chong, I. Broadstet, B. Brightwell and 53 on deck.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, July 13—Through: Dr. W. F. Arnold, U.S.N. Lieut. A. Boutakoff, I. R.N., Mr. W. A. Collins, Mr. Cheong Shu Chong, Mr. W. D. Van Eck, Miss H. E. Fraser and maid, Dr. E. G. Hill, Capt. Lancaster, Mr. P. Landolt, Mr. Learned, Mr. S. Mass, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. W. R. Matteson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mundy, Mr. Shio Nemoto, Mr. H. Ogilvie, Mr. Eugene Prass, Mr. A. M. Reid, Mrs. G. H. Stafford, Mrs. Alexander Sharp and son, Mrs. H. Stone, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Thornton, Lieut. S. Talaeff, I.R.N., Miss L. Lewis, Mr. T. Kusakado.

DEPARTURES.

For China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, July 10—G. E. Boardman, Matsumura and Watanabe.
For Port Blakely, per bk Matilda, July 11—Miss Berry, Mrs. Burnham, Grace Evans, Arthur Evans.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, July 13—James B. Castle, E. H. Brammell and G. Reith.

IMPORTS.

From Eureka, per schr H. C. Wright, July 10—\$26,052 ft. R. W. lumber and 354,250 shingles for Wilder & Co.
From Ensenada, Mex., per schr General McPherson, July 10—123 tons guano consigned to Castle & Cooke.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bkline S. G. Wilder, July 6—15,895 bags sugar weighing 1,970,351 lbs., valued at \$61,370.14 and shipped as follows: 8173 bags by C. Brewer & Co. and 4732 bags by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.; 1405 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. and 1860 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams Diamond & Co.; also 150 bags coffee valued at \$2,798.84 and 25 bales wool valued at \$624.84. Total value of cargo, \$94,793.84.

For Kahului, per schr Helen N. Kimball, July 10—2000 posts and 100,000 shingles in transit for Kahului.

Water Right Notice.

Proper application having been made to me by Kahalepaakal (w), of Honolulu, Oahu, for adjudication of her water rights in the "Awai or Pauhia," drawing water from Manoa stream; therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Chap. XXVI, Sec. 3, Laws of 1888, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said Awai to appear before me at the Judiciary building in Honolulu, at 10 a. m., Aug. 5th, 1896.

E. M. NAKUINA,
Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, H. I.
1776-4t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, Executors of the will of John T. Waterhouse, Senior, deceased testate, hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said decedent to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at the office of Henry Waterhouse, on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from the day of the publication of this notice. This notice has become requisite by the defective publication of the former notice.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., June 20th, A. D. 1896.

HENRY WATERHOUSE,
WILLIAM WATERHOUSE.
1770-4ta

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Antonio Marcellino, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to her at her residence in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned.

LUISA DA GLORIA MARCELLINO,
Administratrix of the Estate of Antonio Marcellino, deceased.
Dated Honolulu, Oahu, June 22, 1896.
1770-5ta

**COPPERPLATE
PRINTING**
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Julius Alexander Anthon, late of Copenhagen, Denmark, deceased. The petition and accounts of the Ancillary Administrator Estate of said deceased wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Friday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., July 10th, 1896.

By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1776T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In Probate. At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of Stanley, Huron and Marguerite Ashford, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Jennie Ashford, the Guardian of the property of said Stanley, Huron and Marguerite Ashford, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to her said wards, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered that on Wednesday, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause why same should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, July 3, 1896.

By the Court:
P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.
1774-4t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—JAMES L. NEWTON AND GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quietening of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy.
Greeting.—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Aime Undrue, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; — Davis, husband of Frances Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great-granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and — Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Forbes, her husband; George W. Forbes, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; — Newman, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; and Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; and E. Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and E. Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; — Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, a great-grand